

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BETTY HOPKINS-MOSES HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a wonderful lady, Mrs. Betty Hopkins-Moses. You would never guess by her remarkable tennis serve that Betty celebrated her 80th birthday last Friday.

Betty is an exceptional individual and a respected community leader. She is also a good friend and challenges my wife to a good game of tennis every week.

I would like to share the following article written by Libby Brennan of the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent, one of my district's outstanding newspapers.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues join me in the hope that when we reach Betty's age we are half as active as she.

The article follows:

AT AGE 80, BETTY HOPKINS-MOSES STILL FILLS HER LIFE TO BRIM

(By Libby Brennan)

Mrs. Betty Hopkins-Moses may mark a milestone in her life on Wednesday when she becomes 80 years old but her appearance, attitude and alertness defy her calendar age. She looks 40 years old.

"I suppose my genes are responsible for providing me with good health," she said as she prepared for a series of birthday parties that her family and friends have arranged. "I do play tennis and I jog every morning when I go for the newspaper because the drive is a long one," she said. There are many other facets that provide her joie de vivre. She is an artist, she has a host of friends and she is a reader and through her three children, she maintains a young outlook.

Betty Hopkins-Moses late husband was Dr. Ben Hopkins-Moses, president of Wyoming Seminary.

Both families, the Hopkins and Moses, can trace their roots to pre-Revolutionary War Days. Some of their ancestors were among the first settlers in New York's Long Island which was part of what was then called New Amsterdam.

Mrs. Hopkins-Moses is the mother of three children: Captain Dale Hopkins-Moses, commander of the U.S. Naval Base on Guam; Gaard Hopkins-Moses, an artist in Aspen, Colorado; and Meredith H.M. Maxwell, a teacher and mother. She also has five grandchildren.

Betty grew up in New England and New York in a home with highly intelligent and dedicated parents and unusually high moral values, which she and Ben passed on to their three children, Dale Gaard, and Meredith. She graduated as valedictorian from Nottingham High School in Syracuse, N.Y. at the age of 16, (having been "skipped" twice), winning a N.Y. State Regents Scholarship and a state prize for a chemistry essay; and also led her class in the College of Fine Arts at Syracuse University, graduating magna cum laude and winning the graduate scholar-

ship in Art Education. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta social fraternity and of four senior honorary fraternities. In college she served as Women's Cabinet, and on the art staffs of three college publications, participated on teams in nine different sports (swimming, tennis, track, skiing, skating, basketball, baseball, rifle, and hockey) and was manager of four. She was chosen Miss Syracuse (city) for the Lake Placid Winter Carnival of 1930 and won several art, poster and crafts awards while in college.

During the summers she served as counselor (and director) of eight different summer camps in New York and Pennsylvania. After a year of graduate work for a master's degree, she was an art teacher for 10 years in Skaneateles, Fulton, Syracuse, and Endicott, N.Y., also working with cheerleaders, craft classes, and sports teams.

In 1939 Betty and Benjamin Henry Moses were married in Hendricks Chapel of Syracuse University by the Rev. William H. Powers, its Chaplain, under whom Ben was serving as counselor on the Chapel Staff, as well as on the Maxwell School faculty and as assistant dean of men.

Betty was one of the first feminists and convinced Ben likewise, so both took each other's name and became the Hopkins-Moses, naming their children thusly, in time. They were a very close couple, doing everything together as best friends until his death in 1983, through 44 years of a very happy marriage.

After their marriage, the couple spent two more years in Syracuse, then 10 years in Endicott where Ben, as representative from S.U. was the founder of Triple Cities College, which soon became Harpur College of the State of N.Y., or SUNY, Binghamton. Meanwhile in her spare time, she wrote college songs for the new institution, coached the cheerleaders, was a leader of the Girl Scout troop, taught a First Aid class, entertained the faculty, and with Ben chose the new college colors of Dartmouth, green and white.

In 1951 Ben was called to Yale University as Director of Central Records.

In 1959 Ben was made president of Wyoming Seminary in Kingston, and served happily for seven years, then seven more at Wilkes College until his retirement in 1974. Betty was very active at Wyoming Seminary, entertaining the faculty, leading Merry's Girl Scout troop, coaching the divers on the girls' swim team which Ben and she organized—and keeping up Dale's morale as a plebe at Annapolis by baking and sending him thousands of cookies and "Care" packages. They enjoyed the lovely president's house—but not the bickering on the Board of Trustees and the Methodist Church.

At Wilkes, which later, in 1990, became a university, they were very happy, Ben officially as registrar, but actually as an important adviser and member of the administration. They bought the Bear Creek house in 1960 for a summer home and lived there full time from 1966 on, commuting to Wilkes-Barre for college, church and other activities. Bets served as president of the very active Wilkes Faculty Women through the difficult Agnes flood years of 1971-73, and as president of the Grace Chapel Guild in Bear

Creek from 1973-5, also working with the international (foreign) student, whom she loved, at the college and participating in many college affairs with very congenial faculty.

Bets' current interests and enthusiasms include: family—always most important; they mean everything! With Dale on Guam and Gaard in Aspen or the Yukon (or France last year), Merry is closest and so good to her mother! The five grandchildren are very special: Amy, 16; Jonathan, 14; Lauren, 11; Evan, 9; and Merritt, named for her greatgrandfather, 6.

Sports, especially tennis, swimming, bicycling, cross country.

History—her minor in graduate work, and family history, going back to her forebears who were first settlers in colonial America, 370 years ago. A lot of interesting and outstanding people.

TRIBUTE TO THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, November 5, marked the 25th anniversary of the signing by President Johnson of legislation creating the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This past Sunday, I was honored to attend a dinner in Gary, IN, sponsored by the Save the Dunes Council to commemorate this important anniversary of the establishment of our beloved lakeshore. The evening was especially enjoyable because of the presence of a former Member of this House, the Hon. J. Edward Roush of Huntington, IN, who was the author of H.R. 51, the legislation which created the park. Also joining us in honor of the occasion were Ken Gray, the staff member who assisted Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois in his fight to protect the dunes, and Herbert Cable, Deputy Director of the National Park Service.

Mr. Speaker, Vicki Urbanik of the Chesterton Tribune wrote a brief summary of the events which led to the passage of legislation to establish the Dunes Lakeshore which outlines the determined efforts of citizen conservationists to "Save the Dunes." I ask that this article be reprinted in the RECORD as a reminder of the debt we owe to those forward looking citizens of northwestern Indiana whose labors resulted in the protection of the wonderful Indiana dunes for the benefit of our generation, and all to come.

[From the Charleston Tribune, Nov. 5, 1991]
DUNES FIGHT REMEMBERED ON LAKESHORE'S BIRTHDAY

(By Vicki Urbanik)

Twenty-five years ago today, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law a bill that would forever change Northwest Indiana.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The bill, H.R. 51, created the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and called for federal protection of 8,330 acres of duneland, including the 2,000-acre Dunes State Park.

Getting the bill passed was no easy matter. It came after years of struggles between conservationists and Indiana politicians and businessmen who wanted to see the dunes leveled and turned into industry.

The dunes saga has been described as one of the longest and most bitter environmental fights in the history of the United States.

Efforts to protect the dunes began at the turn of the century. In fact, even before the National Park Service was created in 1916, the man who would become its first director—Stephen Mather—called for a national park in the dunes.

While early proposals for a dunes park failed, a renewed effort was made in the late 1940s and early 50s.

At that time, plans for a deep-water port in the heart of the dunes were made public, and several industries had already purchased large tracts of pristine dune lands.

It is no exaggeration to say that at the time, the Indiana dunes were on the brink of extinction.

LEADING THE WAY

Dorothy Buell, an Ogden Dunes resident, didn't sit idly by. In 1952, she founded a new citizens group called the Save the Dunes Council.

"My mother was interested in the dunes up until the day she died," said Dorothy's son, Robert Buell, from his home in Palo Alto, Calif.

Buell was a staunch Republican, but she had no previous political experience. Before and after she got involved in the dunes fight, her interests centered around participating in book readings and directing a local theater group.

The dunes effort was her first venture into a public political cause. And she worked at it with a passion.

"I think frequently she'd be defeated and she wouldn't know it," Robert said.

He recalls that once his mother had lunch with state Senator Homer Capehart, an opponent of the dunes. She had just had her teeth worked on and had to wear a plate in her mouth that prevented her from eating and talking at the same time.

"She decided, 'I came here to talk,'" Robert said. "So she gave up on her salad." He remembers how his mother had to make excuses to Capehart for not eating her lunch.

Robert said his mother's greatest accomplishment was getting Senator Paul Douglas involved in the dunes fight virtually by herself.

Her efforts to contact Douglas were unsuccessful at first. Being an Illinois senator, Douglas was reluctant to get in a battle with his proindustry colleagues in Indiana.

But one day, Robert said, his mother came to visit him in California and without telling him, left for Santa Barbara. She showed up at the house of Donald and Louise Peattie, good friends of Douglas, hoping that they could encourage Douglas to help protect the dunes.

Eventually, Douglas agreed. His fight in Congress to protect the dunes spanned nine years and at least five different dunes bills.

Robert said he was amazed that his mother admired Douglas, since she was a staunch Republican and he, a liberal Democrat. "I always kidded her about that," he said. "She never thought that was funny."

DUNES DESTROYED

As significant as P.L. 51 was, the bill was wildly different from what the conservationists imagined a decade earlier.

Prior to 1963, proposals for a national park centered largely on an area known as "Central Dunes," an area between Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres.

But the dune supporters faced formidable opposition. The land was being bought up quickly for industrial development. In 1949, a federal report was released that recommended building a deepwater port in the middle of the dunes. And by 1957, Bethlehem Steel joined National Steel and the Northern Indiana Public Service Co. as industries that owned large tracts of duneland.

Virtually every politician in Indiana—from the local level to Congress—came out against the dunes and for the port and industrial growth. One of the staunchest dunes opponents, Congressman Charles Halleck, began his pledge to win federal funding for the port back in 1934.

A young architect, Herb Read, was not swayed. In 1961, he organized a tour on the beach that included Douglas and other federal officials—as well as a host of young journalists unsympathetic to the dunes effort.

Read recalls that the entourage stopped to climb a dune. It was no ordinary dune, he said. At 200 feet above the lake level, it was three to four times higher and at least 10 times larger in bulk than Mount Baldy.

Not everyone could make the climb. "The young photographers fell by the wayside as we climbed the dune," Read said.

While the 1961 tour was the high point of the dunes fight for Read, the low point came shortly later.

The big dune they climbed was eventually leveled to make way for Bethlehem Steel. "It sat where the coke ovens are now," he said.

Read said he remembers when the central dunes were bulldozed down. "That was the worst time in my life," he said. "I could hear the bulldozers at night from my home."

Read said he and other dunes supporters drew up plans to allow the industries while saving some of the dunes. Those plans were rejected.

"It was a great tragedy, and it was all so unnecessary," he said.

DUNES LOBBYISTS

Charlotte Read wasn't all that active in the dunes fight in its early years. "In 1966, I had five kids, and one was just one-year old," Read laughed.

But she did go to Washington, D.C. to lobby for H.R. 51. For Read, now executive director of the Save the Dunes Council, it was to be her first of many lobbying efforts.

"That was an incredible experience," Read said.

Read said it was not as common as it is today for citizens to lobby their Congressmen for legislation. And it was even more rare for women to work the halls of Congress.

She remembers how she and the other dunes supporters called all 435 members of the U.S. House—and how badly her feet hurt after tracking down members for their support.

Read also said that in those days, the U.S. Senate was the chamber more likely to support national parks. "So once it passed the House—that was the big hurdle—there was no doubt that Lyndon Johnson would sign it," she said.

The bill was signed by the president on Saturday, Nov. 5, 1966. Three days later Douglas was defeated by Republican Charles Percy for his Senate seat.

"We were very unhappy," she said of Douglas' defeat. "It was a great loss for this country."

JUST THE BEGINNING

Ruth Osann, another active member of the early dunes fight, remembers that once the central dunes were gone, the Save the Dunes Council lost many supporters.

"When that large area had to be given up, a lot of people at that point felt there wasn't any hope of saving anything important," she said.

But the dunes fight did go on. Osann said she still finds it amazing that in the face of so many major defeats, the volunteers continued fighting for the remaining dunes.

Osann said the dunes continue to face environmental threats from outside its borders. And there are risks that the park will be overdeveloped to accommodate the growing number of visitors. And, she said, areas that were left out of the park years ago still are not in its boundaries.

She said that although the National Lakeshore was created 25 years ago today, the dunes have not yet been saved.

"Once the bill was enacted, it didn't take us long to realize that that was really just the beginning," she said.

ONE SMALL CAPITAL GAIN—ONE BIG TAX

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, while it appeals to some to attack a lower capital gains rate as a tax break for the rich, the truth is that it would benefit anyone who would realize a profit from the sale of a home, stocks, or other capital investments. I commend the following article from the November 11, 1991 Wall Street Journal to the attention of my colleagues:

ONE SMALL CAPITAL GAIN—ONE BIG TAX

(By GEORGE W. WALKER III)

I had heard the arguments in favor of a reduction in the capital-gains tax. But why should people like me, who work in education; or people like my neighbor the plumber; or the electrician I know; or the guy who runs the local carpet store; or that nice young kid who works as a clerk at the home improvement center—why should any of us be in favor of a "trickle down" tax reform to benefit "the rich"?

I, for one, couldn't make up my mind. Then my wife and I bought a house, a weathered and abandoned old domicile in a nice neighborhood. We didn't want to live there; we just saw an opportunity to refurbish a run-down home and sell it for a modest profit. Theoretically, we took one of the greatest risks of all. We secured a home-equity loan on our family residence and used the money to purchase a "handyman's special."

I was convinced that it would be a great lesson for our four children. Even the 10-year-old worked right alongside us: washing, cleaning, scraping wallpaper, priming, sanding, painting, sawing wood, knocking out walls, climbing ladders, installing siding, tacking down carpets. And more.

We didn't do our own plumbing or electrical work. We hired that neighbor who's a plumber, and that fine man who had done some electrical work around our own home a couple of years ago. We were on a first-name basis with all the folks at the lumber store and the home improvement center. We were there two or three times a week for month

after month, spending money to turn this neglected old structure into a gracious, inviting home.

We frequented the fabric store (my wife sewed all the curtains) and the building store (vinyl siding). We spent more money at the pizza shop (no time to cook), and they even began to recognize us at the drug store (band-aids and liniment).

"But," I said confidently to my wife, "it will all be worth it after the house is sold, when we take the kids into one of those private rooms at the bank and I count out our profit for them to see in real cash, before we deposit it. 'This,' I will tell them, 'is what America's economic system is all about. If you're willing to take a reasonable risk and work hard, you may reap a financial reward that makes the whole adventure worthwhile!'"

A funny thing happened on the way to the bank. I stopped in to see our accountant. "Congratulations on your profit," he said. "But remember that today's capital gains tax is the same as your 28% personal income tax. And as a resident of New York state, you'll need to add on 7% in state taxes. So whatever your gross profit, be sure to set aside 35% for taxes."

We'd found a buyer willing to pay \$60,000. We'd thought that would let us reach our goal of making about \$6,000 on this venture. But deducting 35% of that would leave us with a net profit of \$3,900. Our very conservative estimate is that the combined labor of all the family members who worked on this project totaled 1,200 hours. That means that after the capital-gains tax is paid, we netted about \$3.25 per hour. We would have earned more standing at a cash register repeating the words "Paper or plastic?"

Will we try a venture like this again? I doubt it. And if the capital-gains tax bite discourages us from trying it again, that means we won't be hiring the plumber and the electrician, we won't be visiting the fabric and carpet stores; we won't be making home equity loan payments to our hungry local bank; we won't be writing checks that help pay the salary of that nice young man at the home improvement center.

I'm not rich. But what if I were? Then, instead of fixing up one old relic, maybe I'd be building an entire housing development. Maybe I'd be buying tens of thousands of yards of carpet. Maybe I'd be hiring scores of skilled laborers. Maybe I'd be pumping more money into more corners of my community and the economy than I can even imagine.

A tax break for the rich? So what? Scrooge McDuck, my children tell me, puts his money in a bin and swims in it. But there's evidence that most rich people don't do that. They spend their money. They invest it, risk it, try to get it to work for them so that it will grow. But that's hard to do without hiring people, buying materials and supplies, and spending in a multitude of other ways and places.

There's talk that a cut in the capital-gains tax just might make it through Congress before long. That'll be too late for us. We're tired and a little discouraged right now. But maybe something good will come out of it. Maybe a few people who aren't "rich" will read this article and then tell their legislators that we want that capital-gains tax cut.

It's not that we care about "the rich." We promise that we'll continue to envy them and resent them. Still, let that tax cut go through. We could use the jobs—and the prosperity.

(Mr. Walker is dean of students at Gene-see Community College, Batavia, N.Y.)

THE WAR IN YUGOSLAVIA CONTINUES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am both shocked and saddened by the senseless violence and indiscriminate brutality now taking place in Yugoslavia. As war in that nation continues, its citizens are being terrorized, its cities destroyed, and its future clouded. Suffering is widespread.

In light of these recent tragic events, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an inspiring statement issued by the Croatian-American Society that rejects the rivalries and hatreds which have afflicted Yugoslavia. The organization calls for cooperation among all nationalities, religions, and ethnic groups to bring about an immediate end to the bloody conflict that ravages the region.

I commend the Croatian-American Society and I insert the full statement issued by the organization into today's RECORD. I urge my colleagues to give it the thoughtful attention it deserves.

STATEMENT OF THE CROATIAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY

The Croatian-American Society, created in April of this year, is deeply concerned with the war which is currently raging in Croatia, and which is afflicting enormous suffering and loss on the people of that country. Our society seeks the help of the people of the United States in putting an end to the hostilities—immediately. We implore Congress, the State Department, and the American human rights organizations to give their full support to stopping the cruel and senseless fighting now devastating Croatia. Long-term solutions can be, and should be, worked out peacefully and fairly, in the best interests of all people living in the republics which once comprised Yugoslavia. But much of the appalling damage now being caused by the war will prove irreparable. Your help is urgently needed.

The Croatian-American Society, with members both in Croatia and the United States, is also working to put an end to ethnic rivalries and feuds. Our Society categorically rejects the concept of a solution based on the outcome of a war between Serbs and Croats. The Croatian-American Society supports the human rights of all people living in the autonomous regions of Vojvodina and Kosova, and the republics of Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, and Croatia. And we oppose all, repeat all, forms of discrimination against Moslems, Jews, and Christians. We are convinced that the solution to the current crisis in Yugoslavia lies in the intelligent application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In line with these objectives the Croatian-American Society is endeavoring to develop a dialogue between Serbian-Americans and Croatian-Americans with a view to healing the wounds of the past. We are also reaching out to concerned Jewish organizations in the country, for the same purpose. Meanwhile, we have been trying to ascertain the validity of countless specific reports of human rights violations in Croatia, passing on relevant information to Congress, the State Department, and human rights organizations. We

have also been in touch with various American groups which can provide badly needed education and training on the behalf of human rights and democracy in Croatia. And recently our Society helped to organize a peace convoy to Dubrovnik, led by the Society's President, Dr. Slobodan Lang, who is still in that besieged city.

We appeal to all human rights advocates in and out of government: please work with us for a peaceful, democratic solution in Croatia.

A TRIBUTE TO RON AND VIVIAN ASHLEY AND BRAD WEISER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Ron and Vivian Ashley and Brad Weiser for their Miami-based business called New Line Frozen Desserts, which specializes in gelato ice cream. In a Miami Herald article entitled, "Ice Cream Maker Guards its Recipes," Jana Soeldner Danger reports on the development and success of New Line Frozen Desserts. I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Ron Ashley says there's a lot of espionage in his industry. So much, in fact, that he didn't use to put his company's business address on envelopes because people have been known to break in and steal formulas.

The formulas in question are not life-saving pharmaceuticals or top-secret industrial products. They are recipes for gelato—an Italian form of premium ice cream.

"We have the actual recipes tucked away in a safe-deposit box," Ashley said. "Only a couple of employees actually work with them."

Ashley and his partner, Brad Weiser, are owners of Miami-based New Line Frozen Desserts Co. New Line sells wholesale to hotels and restaurants, and recently began selling gelato from "dipping carts" set up in locations in malls and hotel lobbies.

It's also expanding into Broward County. And, if the business keeps growing, it may look outside Florida for more opportunities.

SECRET FORMULA

A key to success is the tasty formula.

"When we first started seven years ago, people tried to find out our process," said Ashley's wife, Vivian, creator of the recipes. "Our employees are not supposed to divulge it."

Vivian Ashley learned to create frozen desserts from her mother, who prepared them at home. Her mom's specialty: fresh peach. The flavors Ashley develops are often much more unusual. She has, for example, created sorbets flavored with pomegranates, cucumbers, grapefruit and tequila.

New Line produces about 140 different products including ice cream pies and fancy hand-dipped concoctions.

Fred Hanson, food and beverage director at Pier House Resort in Key West, said he considered several different ice cream lines before deciding to purchase gelato from New Line.

"We think it's an excellent product," said Hanson. "We've traveled to Italy and eaten real gelato, and we feel this is the most authentic we've found from any American man-

ufacturer. It was superior to the others we looked at."

Paul Rogers, managing editor of Dairy Foods magazine in Chicago, said there is strong competition in the ice cream products industry.

"Nobody wants to give away their ingredients or their recipes," he said.

Some companies, however, take a cavalier attitude toward formulas.

"I don't know if there's much clandestine stuff," said Rob Michalak, spokesman for Ben & Jerry's, a premium ice cream company in Waterbury, Vt. "There may be times when we're working on a new flavor when we try to keep it under wraps, but there are just so many ways to make ice cream."

John Harrison, official taste tester for Dreyer's and Edy's Grand premium ice creams, based in Oakland, Calif., agreed there aren't many secrets left.

"We do try to covet what we have, but today it's easy to break down the ingredients if a company wants to pay for it," he said. "If there is an area we like to keep close to the vest, it's new-flavor development. Companies will try to hold onto them as long as possible."

PLAIN VANILLA

Despite all the fanfare over new flavors, most people still prefer vanilla, Harrison said. Chocolate is the second preference of ice cream eaters, and butter pecan is third, Strawberry is number four, and Neapolitan is fifth.

"But America loves to see new ice cream flavors," Harrison said. "It's still a key issue in our industry. We used to introduce 10 new flavors a year. Now we introduce 20."

Harrison said Americans consume more than a billion gallons of ice cream annually. Consumers spend about \$10 billion a year on the frozen treat.

Despite the current emphasis on healthier, lower-fat eating, the products that are highest in butterfat are selling well, the experts say.

"Premium ice cream is the fastest-growing market segment right now," said Rogers, the editor. "Premium ice cream is just one of those things people treat themselves to."

New Line's gelato has about 14 percent butterfat, Ron Ashley said, in line with the typical premium ice cream.

Still, treats with lower fat and calories, such as frozen yogurt, are becoming an important part of the frozen dessert market.

Producing a low-fat, low-calorie product that is acceptable in taste and texture can be tricky, Vivian Ashley said. The fat content and sugar give ice cream its body and texture.

Ashley's first attempt at creating one was a disaster, she said. It became a brick that couldn't be scooped.

Now, however, the company has three products aimed at the health-conscious market; two no-fat frozen yogurts, one sweetened with fructose and one with white sugar, and a low-fat yogurt, made with Nutra-sweet, an artificial sweetener.

ICE CREAM CARTS

New Line employs 14 persons and produces about 125,000 gallons of ice cream a year at its 7,000-square-foot Miami factory. The gelato sells for \$13.50 a gallon. The company began its dipping-cart program to move its mostly wholesale business into the retail arena.

"The carts will get our name out on the streets in a retail venue," Ron Ashley said. "We hope to get to the point where wholesale customers will list our names on the menu and it'll be recognized."

The cart format is economical, Ron Ashley said. It requires less operating space—as little as 50 to 75 square feet—but can generate as much dollar volume as an ice cream store.

New Line hopes to move the carts into hotels, malls and other high-traffic areas. Customers may buy the carts through a lease-buyout program. The latter costs \$150 a month for 36 months, plus an initial investment of about \$1,000 in equipment and inventory.

The cart format can be a profitable one, Ashley said.

"Anyone who uses a cart should have a net of at least half of the gross sales," he said. "It works anywhere there's high foot traffic."

"CADILLAC OF GELATO"

Rabih Elannan serves New Line gelato to tables in his Italian Terrace Restaurant in Miami. He likes the product so well, he recently put a dipping cart into his Italian Terrace Restaurant in Sawgrass Mills in Broward County.

"Gelato is expected at an Italian restaurant," Elannan said. "And this is the Cadillac of Italian gelato. It's an excellent gourmet product, and the people love it."

The cart has been performing well, Elannan said.

"It's especially popular with visitors from Europe and South America, he said. "They know what gelato is, and they're excited to find it here."

I am pleased to recognize the accomplishments of Ron and Vivian Ashley and Brad Weiser and I wish them much success with New Line Frozen Desserts.

A SALUTE TO GEORGE F. QUIGLEY

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to George F. Quigley, a man who has served his Nation well for 40 years. I would like to submit for the record the following statement I made on his behalf at a hearing of the Morale, Welfare and Recreation Panel of the House Armed Services Committee held on November 6, 1991:

I would like to note the presence this morning of Mr. George F. Quigley, Chief, Washington Office and Executive Secretary, Board of Directors, Army and Air Force Exchange Service. This is George's last congressional hearing. He will be retiring on November 30. George has completed 40 years of distinguished service, 20 years in the U.S. Army and 20 years with AAFES. He has a record of accomplishment in service to our military personnel that is unsurpassed. He has gone from a commissary officer in Ethiopia to exchange officer at Fort Rucker to Depot Commander in Vietnam. He has spent the last eight years working the tough issues in the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill. We on the MWR Panel know George Quigley's deep commitment to the success of AAFES and its service to our military personnel. Those of us who play golf know of his hard work in helping organize the Dan Daniel Memorial Golf Tournament. We have depended on his sage advice and his firm grasp of relevant issues. We are grateful for George's service to the nation. We will miss George, and we wish him and his wife Marge Godspeed and good luck.

TRIBUTE TO THE CARMELITE SISTERS OF OZANAM HALL NURSING HOME

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Carmelite Sisters of Ozanam Hall Nursing Home of Bayside, NY, for two decades of devoted services in caring for the aged and infirm. These Sisters are recognized as leaders in the field of gerontology. They utilize their expertise in providing care for the individual by meeting the needs of the total person: medical, spiritual, and social, which is the philosophy of their foundress, Mother M. Angeline Teresa. In serving the residents of Ozanam Hall, the Sisters bring comfort, happiness, a sense of security, dignity and well-being to those under their care.

Ozanam Hall is a 432-bed, long-term care facility designed to provide total care for the elderly regardless of race, color, creed, national origin, sex, or sponsor. A not-for-profit corporation, the residence is noted for the superior quality of care which it renders. The medical staff, administered by Sister Philip Anne and supervised by Sister Magdalen, is comprised of a team of specialists from every field, affiliated with New York's finest hospitals.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the Carmelite systems for their 20 years of providing excellent care for the residents of Ozanam Hall, fulfilling their spiritual and physical needs.

CAUTION ON CUTS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, recently in this and the other body, there has been much discussion of tax cuts as a remedy to our Nation's economic ills. To gain a perspective of how many of our constituents surely feel, this Member commends to his colleagues the following editorial from the Lincoln Nebraska Star.

CAUTION ON CUTS

A large yellow caution light should be placed in permanent full view of all national politicians who are now participating in the escalating talk of tax cuts.

The New York Times calls the tax cut message election honey and fool's gold. It is both.

It is also bad public policy for the long term.

Even the best of the plans—that is Rep. Dan Rostenkowski's proposal giving middle- and lower-income families about a \$400 tax break and increasing income taxes for the wealthy—is no solution for what ails this country.

Reduction in the exorbitant interest rates on credit cards would likely do as much to spur current spending as a middle-income tax cut.

But increasing consumer spending is a short-term fix.

What the country needs to do is get the national debt under control and begin building for the future.

An increase in the gas tax would do far more for this long-term good than any quick-fix tax change, though it certainly has no re-election appeal.

Right now our country is building and planning for a future based on continued availability of low-cost energy. That's an erroneous and costly assumption.

Raising the gas tax not only will provide money that can be used to reduce the deficit and rebuild the nation's infrastructure, it will force more realistic decisions about energy consumption.

As long as we are hooked on the sugar of short-term solutions, we are not going to work our way out of our economic problems.

PROJECT WILD

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, last week, President Bush at a Rose Garden ceremony, awarded Dr. Cheryl Charles, of Boulder, CO, and Santa Fe, NM, the President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Award for Excellence in Education.

Dr. Charles is executive director, Project WILD, an excellent organization that deserves recognition from the Congress. Project WILD's work with State wildlife agencies should be duplicated at the Federal level.

I insert the following material:

PROJECT WILD

WHY WILD

There is perhaps nothing more fundamental for human beings than questions of our relationships with other life forms. Each person has a philosophy of life. Each person considers questions of ethics and responsible behavior. These important questions are not limited to those involving humans. They also involve our relationships to the plants and animals with which we share the earth.

Scientists estimate that the earth's crust hardened about four and one-half billion years ago. Today it is home to more than four and one-half billion people. Projections indicate that it will be home to more than six billion people by the year 2000. The planet today is also home to an estimated 1,500,000 different kinds of animals and plants. One earth—and it is home to people, plants, and animals of varying kinds and numbers—each connected to every other, either directly or indirectly. Each has similar fundamental survival needs. Each depends on a healthy living planet.

Life is growing crowded. Yes, there are wild places and open spaces—but day by day, more and more, the natural, wild, and free places of a healthy living earth are disappearing . . . and so is much of the wildlife which once lived here.

Wildlife is an indicator of environmental health. It is important to the quality of life. Where there is wildlife, there is likely to be clean air, clean water, diverse vegetation, and healthy soil. Where there is no wildlife, people also may be in jeopardy.

How can wildlife be conserved and protected? How can the quality of life be maintained for people and other life? How can there be a balance between culture and na-

ture, between human development and natural environments?

These and other questions must be addressed. The time is overdue in developing a long-term approach to the problems of people, wildlife, and habitat. The earth is home to us all.

WHY PROJECT WILD?

We believe wildlife is important. We believe a healthy environment is important. We believe that we as human beings can be more thoughtful and aware of the consequences of our actions. We believe we can make a difference.

We believe in people's capacities to learn. We have found wildlife to be inherently interesting for people of all ages. Young people are fascinated by the study of wildlife—opening windows of learning into all school subject areas. Study of wildlife fosters life-long learning skills. Teachers find materials and strategies for teaching about wildlife serve as exceptionally effective tools for educational excellence.

Project WILD is based on the premise that young people and their teachers have a vital interest in learning about the earth as home for people and wildlife. We emphasize wildlife because of its intrinsic, ecological, and other values, as well as its importance as a basis for understanding the fragile grounds upon which all life rests. In the face of pressures of all kinds affecting the quality and sustainability of life on earth as we know it. Project WILD addresses the need for human beings to develop as responsible members of the ecosystem.

WHAT IS PROJECT WILD?

Project WILD is an award-winning environmental and conservation education program of instructional workshops and supplementary curriculum materials for teachers of kindergarten through high school age youth which prepares students to be responsible decision makers.

Project WILD is . . .
Exciting instructional strategies.
Carefully developed teaching materials.
Diverse organizations working together.
Productive and professional workshops for teachers and other educators.

Powerful techniques for teaching basic skills.

Used and useful in science, social studies, language arts, math, art, physical education, and music classrooms.

Exemplary "science and society" instructional activities.

Effective methods for teaching problem-solving and decision-making.

Concept-oriented.

Designed for diverse teaching and learning styles.

Extensively reviewed, tested, and evaluated.

Balanced and fair, neither pro nor con on value-sensitive issues.

Sponsored and supported by state agencies responsible for wildlife and education, in association with major national and international organizations and agencies concerned with wildlife, education, and the environment.

Praised by professional educators, wildlife biologists, parents, and students.

Project WILD is people. It is people who care about quality education, and people who care about a healthy environment. It is people working together to learn about wildlife and habitat. It is educators, wildlife professionals, and concerned private citizens—willing to transcend individual differences to support a process of educational excellence for young people.

Project WILD is a supplementary, interdisciplinary instructional program for teachers of kindergarten through high school age students.

Project WILD is captivating education. It is exciting and effective instructional strategies which serve the needs of students.

Project WILD is sound academic content, based on concepts and skills.

Project WILD is a way for teachers to incorporate concepts related to people, wildlife, and a healthy environment into all major school subjects and skill areas.

Project WILD is a set of lively, hands-on, diverse, and instructionally sound educational activities offered in the form of three guides for teachers—one for elementary, one for secondary, and one spanning kindergarten through high school that emphasizes water and aquatic ecosystems.

Project WILD is outstanding workshops for teachers where 99% of the participants report that the workshops are either excellent or good.

Project WILD is quality educational materials, earning the endorsement of organizations including the California Board of Education and the National Council for the Social Studies (1983 edition of the introductory Activity Guides).

Project WILD is award-winning, including the 1984 Conservation Education Award from The Wildlife Society, as well as awards for its sponsors and leadership from the Conservation Education Association, North American Association for Environmental Education, National Wildlife Federation, and National Science Teachers Association, as well as many state-level organizations.

PROJECT WILD—REPORT OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FROM A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE INTRODUCTION

This year, 1991, marks the beginning of Project WILD's second decade. Following founding co-sponsorship by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the Western Regional Environmental Education Council, development of the initial Project WILD instructional materials for teachers began officially in January of 1981. The first Project WILD workshops for teachers began systematically to be offered in the fall of 1983. From the earliest years with 12 western states participating, Project WILD has now grown to sponsorship in all 50 states, all Canadian provinces except Quebec, and additional international sponsorship by national organizations in Iceland, India, and Sweden. While the Project's progress has been remarkable in many ways, we consistently keep a clear sense of the needs that remain and the work to be done. Education for ecological literacy in which learners of all ages take informed and responsible action to benefit wildlife and the environment remains our challenge. We will continue to improve our efforts—updating our materials, developing additional materials and instructional strategies to meet emerging needs, emphasizing continuing support to those with whom we come in contact, and assessing our effectiveness on a regular basis. With that as background, here is a brief description of some of this year's highlights.

A FEW HIGHLIGHTS IN 1991

WILD Numbers Continue to Grow!

More than 70,500 educators participated in Project WILD workshops in the United States during 1991! We consider this a surprisingly large number. Putting the number in perspective, during the first year in which Project WILD workshops were offered we

reached about 4,000 educators. We reached about 40,000 people in workshops each year during 1987 and 1988. We had thought that we might have plateaued at 40,000. Then we were pleased and surprised to reach 50,000 per year for the next two years. Especially given that there has not been any substantial increase in Project WILD personnel throughout the United States, we are exceptionally pleased and surprised to see the large increase to 70,500 in one year!

This brings us to a total of more than 313,000 participants in Project WILD workshops to date. It is important to note that we think it is essential to continually offer educational opportunities and support to those people who have already participated in Project WILD workshops, at the same time we work to reach additional people. This is not always possible, but it is a priority.

Project WILD in Canada

Project WILD in Canada has consistently grown in proportion to the size of its population compared to the size of the U.S. population. The U.S. population is essentially 10 times that of the Canadian population. Interestingly, Project WILD in Canada has now reached more than 30,000 educators in workshops. Ten times that amount is 300,000—about the number we have reached in workshops in the U.S.!

First International Project WILD Coordinators' Conference

Each year since 1984, a Project WILD Coordinators' Conference has been held. This important conference is the one time each year in which those people with state and national responsibilities for Project WILD are able to meet together. The conference provides Project WILD Coordinators the opportunity to learn from one another, to work on problems of mutual concern, to further develop their professional skills, to acquire information, and to participate actively in establishing the future direction of the program with respect to identifying and defining priorities and needs.

In 1991, for the first time, this annual Project WILD Coordinators' Conference was held in Canada, hosted by the Canadian Wildlife Federation and the province of Alberta, Fish and Wildlife Division. The conference was exceptionally rich and productive. One of the most difficult aspects to describe has

to do with the international cooperation by which Project WILD in North America has been characterized for the past ten years. Whereas Project WILD state and provincial coordinators in each of the two countries, the United States and Canada, have been aware that they are working in similar ways on the same problems of educating an ecologically literate public—this was the first time most of these individuals had the opportunity to meet one another in person. To participate in small and large group discussions where expertise was shared that was mutually beneficial, irrespective of national setting; to see the commonality of approaches by demonstration personally rather than long-distance description; to work together literally on topics of mutual concern—these were among the benefits. All of this transcended cultural differences in powerful ways that are beyond words to describe. Participants left recognizing their personal and professional connections. The program and its effectiveness have been enhanced in both countries as a result. We look forward to future conferences in which our international cooperation and mutual learning can be extended and enhanced.

Publication of Report and Proceedings: The Snowmass Summit on Education, Wildlife and the Environment

The first Snowmass Summit on Education, Wildlife and the Environment was held in the summer of 1990. The summer of 1991 marked the publication of the Report and Proceedings from this landmark conference—notable in being the first ever conference in which senior state-level policymakers for education, wildlife and the environment were brought together in one place. The conference was designed for chief state school officers, members of state boards of education, and directors of wildlife agencies. A variety of recommendations and further actions to improve the visibility and quality of environment education in the United States were initiated. Progress was made during 1991 to follow-through. Activities are underway for additional progress throughout 1991 with a reconvening of the Snowmass Summit scheduled for August 4-7, 1992. Effective partnerships between public agencies are critical to the coming decades. In this case, cooperation between state wildlife agencies and state departments of education

is strong and growing—nourished by the work of the Snowmass Summit.

LOOKING AHEAD

Project WILD continues to grow and improve. Priorities during the coming year include:

1. Supporting the Project WILD Coordinators and the thousands of volunteers who offer Project WILD workshops to educators throughout the United States and Canada.

2. Maintaining service to the more than 300,000 educators who have participated in more than 14,000 Project WILD workshops to date.

3. Updating the Project WILD Elementary, Secondary and Aquatic Education Activity Guides to ensure their accuracy and usefulness. This update will be complete in time for the 1992 printing of the Project WILD Activity Guides.

4. Developing and submitting proposals for funding to help meet the following needs:

More effectively reaching urban teachers and youth;

Assisting kindergarten through high school students and their teachers in taking responsible action to benefit wildlife and the environment; and

Developing materials and strategies for students to successfully undertake educational action projects in which schoolyards are improved as sites for wildlife habitats.

5. Exploring opportunities for cooperation with, and funding from, international organizations and agencies in order to more effectively serve the many requests we get to assist other nations with respect to education about wildlife and the environment.

6. Continually monitoring our progress.

7. Placing the highest priority in communications within the existing WILD network in order to maintain the quality of service and support we are currently providing.

There is no question that this will be another WILD busy year. We appreciate the continued dedication and leadership of all those who are making Project WILD such a contributor to the process of creating an informed and responsible decision-making public. Our challenges remain formidable. Thanks for your creativity and commitment to assisting in the process of successfully meeting those challenges.

CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF PROJECT WILD IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY 1983-91

State	Start year	Total number workshops	Total number participants	Total annual budget	Total budget to date
Alabama	1988	69	1,512	\$92,000	\$262,000
Alaska	1983	179	3,222	51,340	491,500
Arizona	1983	357	7,186	48,400	320,000
Arkansas	1985	554	13,465	91,800	400,000
California	1983	1,600	26,023	167,900	1,196,900
Colorado	1983	676	11,213	297,500	1,329,000
Connecticut ¹	1988	52	1,113	27,000	55,000
Delaware	1985	150	1,390	33,000	204,050
Florida	1983	533	13,172	64,550	361,850
Georgia	1984	224	4,162	72,000	232,000
Hawaii ¹	1984	12	168	600	4,200
Idaho	1984	213	5,450	85,700	322,460
Illinois	1984	513	16,935	16,200	126,000
Indiana	1986	471	9,478	63,643	333,300
Iowa	1986	149	3,011	43,500	238,585
Kansas	1990	14	322	0	0
Kentucky	1984	142	2,936	13,550	98,909
Louisiana	1989	121	2,219	73,000	160,000
Maine	1989	51	870	39,000	55,000
Maryland	1989	59	1,356	65,743	238,740
Massachusetts	1985	166	2,327	24,800	118,180
Michigan	1990	29	748	45,000	45,000
Minnesota	1984	347	6,966	59,000	193,000
Mississippi	1988	163	4,007	53,800	107,300
Missouri	1990	5	350	0	1,000
Montana	1983	221	4,489	38,237	124,350
Nebraska	1985	181	4,826	75,000	363,000
Nevada	1984	93	1,588	40,000	281,000
New Hampshire	1986	104	2,037	20,800	90,600
New Jersey	1984	130	2,156	48,500	398,500
New Mexico	1983	341	9,750	197,500	853,500

CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF PROJECT WILD IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY 1983—91—Continued

State	Start year	Total number work shops	Total number participants	Total annual budget	Total budget to date
New York	1985	750	15,100	111,055	627,050
North Carolina	1984	549	11,370	490,580	820,580
North Dakota	1985	229	5,706	98,000	284,000
Ohio	1984	549	15,368	89,000	401,000
Oklahoma	1984	334	8,113	140,874	483,875
Oregon	1983	190	4,372	51,475	231,000
Pennsylvania	1984	232	5,749	159,200	470,000
Rhode Island	1989	15	374	46,000	104,600
South Carolina	1984	406	11,789	210,000	540,000
South Dakota	1989	46	1,333	46,000	66,000
Tennessee	1983	319	10,861	94,000	894,000
Texas	1985	762	16,168	75,370	382,200
Utah	1983	275	6,958	90,500	430,500
Vermont	1986	84	1,355	11,944	134,510
Virginia	1983	360	7,832	70,963	670,960
Washington	1984	376	6,939	54,000	1,531,000
West Virginia	1986	95	1,972	29,315	81,515
Wisconsin	1985	647	14,423	100,000	620,000
Wyoming	1983	155	3,452	27,000	139,950
Total		14,292	313,681	3,944,339	17,917,664

¹ Current figures not yet available.

Compiled June, 1991. Draft.

SUMMARY OF GIBBONS BILL CLARIFYING THE TREATMENT OF PENSION PLAN ASSETS IN PERSONAL BANKRUPTCY

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H.R. 3804, clarifies the treatment of qualified pension plan assets when an individual declares personal bankruptcy. Under the bill, benefits provided under pension plans that are qualified under the Internal Revenue Code generally are excluded from the bankruptcy estate. Thus, benefits provided under qualified pension plans generally are not subject to the claims of a bankrupt individual's creditors.

PRESENT LAW

The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 provides that the commencement of a case creates an estate, and that such estate generally includes all legal or equitable interests of the debtor in property. However, under the Act, "[a] restriction on the transfer of a beneficial interest of the nonbankruptcy law is enforceable in [bankruptcy]." In other words, an interest in a trust that is nontransferable under applicable nonbankruptcy law is not part of the bankruptcy estate, and is not subject to the claims of a bankrupt individual's creditors.

The Internal Revenue Code provides that qualified pension and annuity plans generally must provide that benefits under the plan may not be assigned or alienated other than as permitted under the Code. Plans maintained by a church or State or local government, tax-deferred annuity contracts, and certain other plans are not subject to this requirement. However, these plans may, by their terms, provide that benefits under the plan may not be assigned or alienated. A plan trustee is bound by the terms of a plan to the extent the terms are consistent with applicable law.

The courts are split as to whether the restriction on assignment and alienation imposed under the Internal Revenue Code qualifies as a restriction on transfer that is enforceable in bankruptcy. As a result, the status of an individual's pension benefits in bankruptcy

varies significantly depending on where the case is filed. In most jurisdictions, plan assets are not automatically excluded from an individual's bankruptcy estate. Whether or not the assets are subject to the claims of the individual's creditors depends on applicable State law and the terms of the relevant plan. This is confusing for individuals and plan trustees. Moreover, in jurisdictions that do not exempt pension assets from bankruptcy, plan trustees are presented with an impossible choice—to comply with a bankruptcy order and risk plan disqualification, or refuse the order and face possible contempt charges.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BILL

The bill clarifies present law to explicitly provide that benefits under most qualified retirement plans are not part of the bankruptcy estate of a plan participant. Specifically, the bill provides that an individual's bankruptcy estate does not include benefits provided under a pension plan, annuity plan, or tax-sheltered annuity contract that is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code if the plan or contract provides that benefits may not be assigned or alienated other than as permitted under the Code. The exclusion applies whether or not the restriction on alienation is a required plan provision. Thus, benefits provided under tax-deferred annuity contracts and under qualified plans maintained by churches and State or local governments are eligible for the exclusion even though they are exempt from the general rule under the code prohibiting assignment and alienation.

Consistent with general bankruptcy principles, assets that the bankruptcy court determines were transferred to a plan or contract to hinder or defraud creditors are not excluded from the bankruptcy estate under this rule. This rule applies only to assets attributable to contributions made during the 1-year period ending on the date the bankruptcy petition was filed. Contributions in excess of the applicable limits under section 415 or 402(g) of the Internal Revenue Code generally are presumed to be made to hinder or defraud creditors under this rule. Significant increases in the rate of contribution to a plan may also indicate intent to defraud creditors, particularly if the participant has control over the amount of contributions made to the plan. In either case, only the portion of the contributions determined to be fraudulent would be includible in the participant's bankruptcy estate.

The qualified plan exclusion also does not apply to any plan or contract that was, during the 1-year period ending on the date the bankruptcy petition was filed, amended to include an antialienation provision with the intent to hinder or defraud creditors. The exclusion also does not apply to plans or contracts adopted during such 1-year period if the plan or contract was adopted to hinder or defraud creditors.

The bill also amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the pension plan antialienation requirement does not apply in cases in which a bankruptcy court has determined that an antialienation provision was adopted, or assets were transferred to a plan, to hinder or defraud the creditors of a bankrupt participant.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The provisions of the bill are effective for cases filed after the date of the enactment. No inference is intended to be created by the bill for cases filed before the effective date.

A TRIBUTE TO STEPHANIE DARRING

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Stephanie Darring, a young owner of two franchises in my congressional district, a Jerry's sub sandwich shop in Bayside and a Cozzoli's pizza eatery in Liberty City. In a Miami Herald article entitled, "She Runs Her Two Franchises, Hires Many Workers Sent to Her by Social Agencies, Ministers to Them Like a Mother," Derek Reveron reports on Ms. Darring's entrepreneurial aspirations and her wonderful accomplishments. I commend the following article to my colleagues:

One of Stephanie Darring's longtime employees was pregnant with her third child. The mother was 19 and poor. She couldn't afford to keep the baby.

Darring had always wanted a child, so she adopted the infant.

Fifteen months later, she beams at baby photos and say, "My name is Stephanie Dolores Darring. Her name is Stephanie Renee

Darring. I'm going to raise her to know that she has two mothers."

Darring takes her employees' lives personally, as she scrambles to build healthy businesses in two distinct markets.

She owns two franchises—a Jerry's sub sandwich shop in Bayside and a Cozzoli's pizza eatery in Liberty City.

Darring, 31, is determined to show that a black woman can beat the business-failure odds by succeeding in both markets. In doing so, she wants to help her employees beat life-failure odds.

HIRES HER OWN PEOPLE

All of her 20 employees have black and brown skin. Many of them are dropouts, ex-offenders, teenage mothers or former drug addicts hired through community agencies.

"I'm not prejudice, or anything, but I hire my own people. I want to make a difference in their lives," she says.

To Darring, providing jobs to people who otherwise might not have them is half of the fulfillment of entrepreneurship. The other half, profits, has yet to come.

Darring opened Jerry's in 1987 and Cozzoli's in January 1991. She is about \$200,000 in debt to banks and other lending agencies. She earns little money from her businesses beyond the \$28,000-a-year salary she draws.

Profits are bound to come, Darring says. Jerry's vice president, Dave Tarzan, agrees. Although Darring has struggled, he believes in her. That's why Jerry's gave her the franchise, he says.

Darring was one of nine prospective franchise owners Tarzan and another Jerry's executive interviewed in 1987. Most of them were minorities. Most had more financing and business experience than Darring, Tarzan says. But they chose her, anyway. Why?

"It was instinct," Tarzan says. "We got a feeling that she would devote the time and intensity to make it work. Others saw it as an investment vehicle and planned to hire managers. She saw it as a way to run her own business herself."

Sitting at a table near her Bayside business, Darring shakes her head in resignation. "I'm in the prestige business," she says. She explains: "So far, I've gotten little out of this except the prestige of telling people that I own my own business."

Darring lets out a long, loud, tense laugh. As it fades, she says, "When you're in business five years and haven't made any money, that's kind of embarrassing, don't you think?"

Customers come. She pops up to prepare two turkey subs. They are the first of dozens of sandwiches and pizzas she will fix during a long workday.

The day began at Cozzoli's, at 8:30 a.m., when she helped open the store. She arrived at Jerry's at 10:30 and worked through the noon rush until 4:30. Then it was back to Cozzoli's for the dinner rush. She was back in her small North Miami home by 7 p.m.

BORN IN MIAMI

Hard work has been a way of life for Darring. She was born in Miami and lived much of her childhood in Overtown and Liberty City. When she was 8 years old, her family moved to North Miami. After she was graduated from Miami Central High School, she attended trade school for a year, then Miami-Dade Junior College for a year.

She wanted to work. So she left school and got a job working in the mail room at Financial Federal Savings and Loan. By the time she was 26, she was working at the Federal Reserve Bank of Miami as a processor of returned checks.

That's when the be-your-own-boss bug bit.

Like many others, Darring was a latent entrepreneur, a small business owner-in-waiting. It runs in her family. Her grandfather owns a barber shop and a farm in rural Georgia. Her father owns a shop that makes leather goods. Her mother owns a beauty salon.

So it's no small wonder that Darring has always wanted to be her own boss. She wasn't sure exactly how to do it, or when. But she would know the right opportunity when she saw it.

That happened four years ago, when she spotted a newspaper advertisement. Bayside's developers were seeking minorities to open businesses.

Why not, Darring thought. But what kind of business? She thought about a submarine sandwich shop near the Federal Reserve. She ate there often. It was always crowded. And the food was good. She talked to the owners to learn about the business.

A sub shop it was. But she didn't have much capital, so it would have to be a franchise.

Bayside officials gave her the green light. Next, she applied for a Jerry's franchise. She was turned down.

Darring didn't give up. She wrote a long letter to Jerry's executives. She told them that she was a black woman and a lifelong Miami resident. She said it was a shame that ambitious minorities couldn't be given the same chance as others.

PLEADS HER CASE

After mailing the letter, Darring called Jerry's executives. They said they would meet with her. At last, Darring had her shot. She gave the executives a tour of Miami, from Bayside to Little Havana to Liberty City. Most of all, she sold Stephanie Darring. "All I need is chance," she told them.

They agreed. With savings and bank loans, she bought a franchise for \$165,000. She went to Maryland for a two-month training session.

Her sub shop opened in April 1987. She thought that if she worked hard and ran the business efficiently, profits would come rather quickly.

She was wrong.

Annual sales were projected at a half-million. The first year, sales were \$253,000. The year the franchise came closest to matching projections was 1989, with sales of \$425,000.

Earlier this year, as part of overall remodeling, Bayside asked her to move to another location. It's smaller and she pays less rent.

"Now, it's a whole new ball game. Before I went in with high expectations. This time, I'm taking one day at a time," she says.

Darring opened at the new location last week, with the franchise's bank account at an all-time low. No problem, she says. She will pay bills from sales receipts. Besides, she says, all her suppliers allow 30 days for payment.

Darring has high hopes for the pizza restaurant.

The idea to open it occurred to her while watching the movie *Do the Right Thing*. The Spike Lee film used a white-owned pizza parlor in a black neighborhood to focus on racial strife. Darring got the social message. But she also focused on the pizza shop's longevity. It must have made money, she thought. Then she realized that there was no pizza shop in the heart of Liberty City's commercial district.

THE SECOND DEAL

She saw dollar signs. She heard through a friend that Cozzoli's was looking for minor-

ity franchise owners. She contacted Cozzoli's president Merrill Lamb last September.

"I thought it was a great idea. Everybody loves pizza. This is the kind of thing blacks should be doing to start their own businesses," says Lamb.

She borrowed \$120,000 to remodel a rented storefront and opened for business in January.

Darring's pizza shop is one of the few shops in the vicinity of Seventh Avenue and 62nd Street that doesn't have bars in the windows.

"I don't want that kind of atmosphere," she says.

I am pleased to recognize a meritorious entrepreneur, Ms. Stephanie Darring, and I wish her much success with her businesses.

THE INVESTMENT INCENTIVE AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1991

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I, along with my colleague SANDY LEVIN, am introducing the Investment Incentive and Recovery Act of 1991, which establishes an incremental investment tax credit for manufacturing equipment and machinery.

This legislation will provide a 7.5-percent credit for new investment in equipment and machinery. Such an incremental approach reduces the overall cost to the Government while maximizing the incentive to invest. The credit is targeted in such a way as to encourage investment in manufacturing equipment, which will have the greatest impact on encouraging economic growth. The credit will also go a long way toward eliminating the differential in the cost of capital that puts us at such a disadvantage in competing in the international marketplace.

Members may recall that President Kennedy, when faced with a similarly sluggish economy in 1961, proposed an investment tax credit as one way to get the economy moving again. President Kennedy said at that time:

The history of our economy has been one of rising productivity, based on improvement in skills, advances in technology, and a growing supply of more efficient tools and equipment. This rise has been reflected in rising wages and standards of living for our workers, as well as a healthy rate of growth for the economy as a whole. It has also been the foundation of our leadership in world markets, even as we enjoyed the highest wages rates in the world.

The investment tax credit was originally adopted in the Revenue Act of 1962. It was then suspended in 1966, restored in 1967, and repealed by the Tax Reform Act of 1969. The ITC was then reenacted in the Revenue Act of 1971 to stimulate economic growth. The ITC was increased in the Tax Reduction Act of 1975, extended in 1976 and 1977 and made permanent by the Revenue Act of 1978. Permanency only lasted until the Tax Reform of 1986, at which time the investment tax credit was repealed.

I recall attending the signing ceremony for the 1986 Tax Reform Act at the White House. At that time I spoke to Senator Russell Long,

who commented on the fate of the ITC. Senator Long said that we had repealed the investment tax credit several times and then brought it back when the economy needed some stimulus, and would do so again.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time to bring back a modified, incremental investment tax credit. Economic growth during the first 3 years of the Bush administration has been the slowest of the post-war era. The U.S. economy is now only 0.7 percent larger than when President Bush took office. By way of contrast, the economy grew 14 percent during the Kennedy administration and 17 percent during first 3 years of the Johnson administration. Economic growth under Carter was 11.7 percent; 5.8 percent under Reagan.

To some extent, our dismal economic growth results from a worldwide downturn. But we are still faring much less well than our international competitors, such as Germany, with an 8.2 percent growth rate and Japan with 11.7 percent, between the time George Bush took office and the first quarter of this year.

From 1973 to 1988, savings and investment as a percent of gross domestic product was lower for the United States than any of our major competitors, with the exception of Great Britain. From 1985 to 1989, Japan invested 29.2 percent of its GNP, compared to 17.2 percent in the United States. Even though Japan's GNP is only about half the size of the United States', it is investing more in absolute terms in nonresidential fixed investment—\$675 billion in 1990, compared to the U.S. figure of \$524 billion.

Prof. Lawrence Summers, now chief economist at the World Bank, and Bradford DeLong, both of Harvard University, have concluded that promoting investment in equipment is the most efficient way to stimulate economic growth. For every 1 percent of gross domestic product that is invested in equipment, Summers and DeLong found, the GDP growth rate is one-third of 1 percent, an excellent rate of return.

My legislation, which is similar to a bill introduced by Senator ROTH in the Senate, would provide an incremental investment tax credit modeled on the research and experimentation tax credit in section 41 of the Code. This approach maximizes the limited resources that we have available to encourage the new investment that we so desperately need.

Although we use the R&E credit as a model, this approach is not necessarily ideal. An incremental credit requires a base year in order to measure level of effort. Yet, we have found that newly formed companies which incur large research expenditures early on are often unable to utilize the R&E credit once they begin operations because of their unusually high start-up expenditures. Similarly, the R&E credit structure may not perfectly fit the business cycle since it is partially based on annual gross receipts. We are open to any suggestions that address these anomalies without undermining the incremental nature of the credit.

If we are to be successful in this effort, we must also address the problems created by the corporate alternative minimum tax [AMT]. Some experts have concluded that as many as 40 percent of large U.S. companies are in the corporate AMT. Capital intensive industry

is particularly likely to fall under the AMT. We need to encourage investment in these important industries which form the backbone of our manufacturing base. Consequently, my legislation permits the investment tax credit to be taken against the taxpayer's alternative minimum tax liability.

These changes should have a very salutary effect on investment levels. According to Stanford Prof. John Shoven, taxes make up about one-third of U.S. capital costs. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 increased the effective tax rate on equipment as a result of repeal of the investment tax credit, lengthening the cost recovery periods and the new corporate alternative minimum tax. Indeed, Prof. Alan Auerbach of the University of Pennsylvania and Kevin Hassett of Columbia University have concluded that the Tax Reform Act has reduced equipment investment from what it would have been under prior law.

Now is the time to reverse this trend. To place in our tax law the incentives that will stimulate the type of investment that will make our economy grow and prosper. To quote President Kennedy again:

Expansion and modernization of the nation's productive plant is essential to accelerate economic growth and to improve the international competitive position of American industry.

Mr. Speaker, we need to adopt policies that will spur economic growth. This legislation will begin the process of putting us on the growth path that has eluded us for the past several years.

MAYOR LEAVES LEGACY OF GOODWILL

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD the following article written by Diane Brandt and published in the Indianapolis News on November 5, 1991.

The article speaks eloquently for itself and for one of the finest public servants God ever placed on Earth.

MAYOR LEAVES LEGACY OF GOODWILL: BEECH GROVE WILL MISS ELTON GESHWILER

(By Diane Brandt)

After 50 years of service to the city of Beech Grove, Elton Geshwiler may have made fewer enemies than any other politician in memory.

"A perfect gentleman" is the phrase most often used to describe Geshwiler by those who have known or worked with him.

Geshwiler, who did not seek re-election today, is retiring at the end of the year after serving 33 years as mayor of Beech Grove. He also was on the Beech Grove School Board 13 years and on the Beech Grove City Council seven years.

During that time, Geshwiler has been active in virtually every aspect of civic and political life in Beech Grove, as well as serving in a leadership capacity in the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns.

He is credited with—among other things—having twice "saved" Beech Grove from financial disasters that could have resulted

from federal tampering with the Amtrak railway maintenance operation, the town's economic mainstay.

To hear Geshwiler's associates and fellow townspeople tell it, the mayor has accomplished these feats while collecting friends all along the way.

Rep. Andy Jacobs, D-Ind., has a theory to explain Geshwiler's popularity:

"Elton is the personification of civility, and we all thirst for that, whether we know it or not."

Those who have worked with Geshwiler on the nuts-and-bolts level of managing public affairs have high praise for his business acumen.

"His is one of the sharpest minds I've been around," said Merchants National Bank Chief Executive Officer James Magee, who served with Geshwiler on the advisory board of St. Francis Hospital.

"One of the most productive, gentlemanly and able municipal officers with whom we have dealt," said Michael Quinn, executive director of the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns.

It is only after some prompting that Geshwiler will name the civic accomplishments of which he is proudest.

In 1948, as a city council member, Geshwiler introduced the ordinance that established a library district in Beech Grove. He was a moving force behind establishing the facility.

His tenure as mayor saw construction of the Beech Grove Industrial Park, which is about 85 percent occupied; the renovation of Main Street; the reconstruction of 17th Street (Sherman Drive) through Beech Grove and the improvement of Churchman Avenue from the southeast side to Albany Street.

In the early 1960s there was considerable disagreement in Beech Grove about building a new high school.

"I was very much in favor of the development and I take quite a bit of satisfaction in the fact that we did prevail, because I think it's been good for the community," Geshwiler said.

But it is Geshwiler's protection of Amtrak revenues that many people consider his most important service to the city.

In 1981, the federal government proposed to stop paying some \$800,000 in annual property taxes on the Amtrak maintenance yard.

Geshwiler and Jacobs visited members of the U.S. House Commerce Committee's transportation subcommittee.

"Elton was enormously impressive: he bowled them over," Jacobs said.

The subcommittee decided that Amtrak would continue paying its tax.

In 1985, the Reagan administration proposed cutting Amtrak's federal subsidy, which would have eliminated the operation in Beech Grove.

Geshwiler stayed in close touch with influential senators and mounted a general campaign of telegrams and messages.

The effort, which continued throughout the 1980s, was credited with keeping Amtrak in Beech Grove.

During most of Geshwiler's tenure as mayor, he was a vice president of First Bank & Trust Co. By the early 1980s he was spending most of his time at City Hall and gradually shifted to semi-retirement status at the bank.

It was only in 1989 that plans were solidified to pay Geshwiler as a full-time mayor.

Geshwiler's reputedly mild disposition does not appear to have tempered his opposition to the creation of the Unigov form of government, which was instituted in the late 1960s.

"We in Beech Grove have an ideal situation for a manageable-sized community," Geshwiler said.

"Unigov has taken away prerogatives that our city should have, such as zoning and planning."

Born in Aurora, Ill., in 1912, Geshwiler moved to Beech Grove a few years later when his father took a job in the railroad yards there.

Alice Hensley baby-sat with Geshwiler and his younger sister, Mildred.

"Elton's mother would pack a lunch in a basket for his father, and Elton, Mildred and I would take lunch to him every day at the railroad," Hensley said.

Even in those early years, Hensley says, "Elton was always a pleasant child—a perfect gentleman."

Geshwiler entered DePauw University in 1929, aided by a full-tuition scholarship awarded on the basis of his academic performance at Beech Grove High School.

After college, Geshwiler found work in the bank, and gradually rose to the position of vice president.

Geshwiler and his wife, Cornelia ["Connie"], attend Beech Grove United Methodist Church.

Their three sons are Joseph, 54, an editorial writer at the Atlanta Constitution; William, 53, an engineer at the General Motors Saturn Plant in Tennessee; and Richard, 43, director of planning in Bloomington, Minnesota.

After retiring as mayor, Geshwiler will be a coordinator and liaison for the "America 2000" program, through which Beech Grove public school students who fulfill required educational objectives will receive free college tuition at Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis.

INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT FOR NEW MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation with FRANK GUARINI to provide an investment tax credit for new manufacturing equipment. It is our hope that this legislation will become part of a larger and much-needed debate about how to spark renewed economic growth in this country.

We find ourselves, Mr. Speaker, in the midst of an enduring recession. This recession has been particularly painful, since it comes on the heels of a decade where living standards stagnated for most Americans.

There were some, including President Bush, who hoped it was just an economic aberration, a cyclical business downturn that would be followed quickly by a healthy recovery.

But the truth is that this recession is the product of a long-term slide in the fundamentals of economic success. The ill-conceived economic policies of the 1980's—deficit spending, lack of public and private investment, a nonexistent strategy for trade—have finally come home to roost.

The answer to our present economic dilemma, then, must be a long-term strategy for restoring economic growth, focused on two

goals. First, we must continue to be vigilant in bringing the Federal budget deficit under control. Second, we must target the scarce resources available to us on those economic activities that offer the biggest long-term economic payoff.

The legislation we are introducing today should help further the second goal by increasing investment in our neglected industrial base. It provides a tax credit for new investment in manufacturing plant and equipment. The level of the credit, 7.5 percent, is set to approximate the difference in cost of capital between the United States and our economic competitors in Europe and Japan. It should help reverse the trend of underinvestment in manufacturing equipment during the 1980's and close the gap in capital stock between the United States and our major trading partners.

The tax credit is targeted in two important ways:

First, only investment above an adjusted historical base would qualify for the credit. The approach we used is almost identical to the historical base used in the research and experimentation tax credit and is designed to provide an incentive for new investment, not a reward for investment that would take place anyway.

Second, only investment in property integral to the manufacture of tangible property would be eligible for the credit. Our intention is to limit the credit to investment that directly aids the manufacturing process. For example, investment in mixed-use property, in fixtures for retail sales or in agricultural production, would not qualify for the credit.

Mr. Speaker, a threshold question for any tax incentive, new or old, is whether it channels investment efficiently to those areas of the economy that are important to our economic future.

Our targeted ITC meets this test and would do much more for economic growth than a capital gains tax preference. According to a comprehensive study by Dr. John Shoven of Stanford University, an ITC is the most effective means of reducing capital costs per dollar of forgone revenue, much more so than a cut in the capital gains rate. The ITC credit only rewards investment in productive assets, while an across-the-board capital gains cut would apply equally to unproductive assets, and the benefit might be spent on consumption rather than investment.

In addition, since the manufacturing sector consistently shows higher productivity rates, encouraging investment in this area promises higher overall productivity and a consequent increase in our standard of living.

I'm well aware of the ITC's checkered history. The old ITC we repealed as part of the 1986 tax reform legislation was far too broad and invited all kinds of fraud and abuse. We've tried to draft this legislation so as to avoid the problems that plagued the original ITC, and I hope all those with an interest in this legislation will provide their comments on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to repeat the mistakes of the past. It is high time we developed a strategic, integrated approach to economic policymaking in this country.

We should start with an economic growth package designed to treat the decade-long de-

terioration in our competitiveness, a package combining tax incentives and a tough, invigorated trade policy. A narrowly targeted ITC would bring much needed investment to our battered industrial base—from autos to semiconductors—and would ensure that our businesses and workers have the tools they need to compete in the global marketplace.

For that reason, it should be a cornerstone of any economic growth package, and I look forward to working with Mr. GUARINI to see that it is.

A TRIBUTE TO ARLENE KATZ AND DOLORES WILLIAMS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arlene Katz and Dolores Williams, two teachers retiring after years of dedicated service. Both of these women enhanced the educational opportunities of countless students from Public School 131, a school in my district. Ms. Katz began working at Public School 131 in September of 1966, and Ms. Williams started teaching there in February 1968.

Active in both civic and educational endeavors, these two women have touched the lives of innumerable people throughout their communities. I was especially touched by the many reports I received which described their absolute dedication to their students. Arlene Katz patiently illuminated the complexities of mathematics, while Dolores Williams creatively explored the lessons of history and literature. For this, their students will be forever grateful.

More than 20 years of teaching and molding our city's youth certainly deserves the highest form of recognition. It is this kind of resolve and love for teaching that our Nation will always desperately need.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of the 70th annual observance of American Education Week [AEW] which officially takes place from November 17–23.

Launched in 1921 by three groups—the American Legion, the National Education Association, and the U.S. Office of Education—American Education Week is celebrated each year during the week after Veterans Day and the week before the week in which Thanksgiving is celebrated. The list of sponsoring groups of AEW has grown to include such distinguished organizations as the National PTA, the National School Boards Association, the American Association of School Administrators, the American Federation of Teachers, the Council of Chief State School Officers, the National Association of State Boards of Edu-

cation, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and the National School Public Relations Association.

This year's American Education Week theme is "Schools and Communities: Partners for a Strong America." With this theme, AEW hopes to highlight the fact that strong, healthy communities need strong, healthy schools. But to make our schools strong, Mr. Speaker, we need not only school employees, but parents, business leaders, senior citizens, health professionals, and yes, government officials committed to healthy schools and well-prepared students.

Mr. Speaker, all Americans have roles to play in making sure each of today's student's is prepared to meet the challenges of the next century. As we salute the vital role of public education this week, I urge us all to pause and reflect on that role.

**ALICE SHALOM: A WOMAN OF
VIRTUE AND VALOR**

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of the passing of an extraordinary woman, Alice Shalom, and to say a few words in her memory.

If anyone could be called the First Lady of the Syrian Jewish community in the United States, it would be Alice Shalom. She was born in Aleppo, Syria and immigrated to the United States in 1910. In 1917, she married Isaac Shalom, and this blessed union became one of the most productive partnerships not only in the history of the Syrian Jewish community, but in the entire American immigrant experience.

Mrs. Shalom helped to start and to sustain a community which served as the model for successful ethnic groups in our Nation. The Syrian Jewish community, which has flourished mightily in my own district in Brooklyn, has developed a remarkable network of schools, synagogues, and community organizations. Thousands of Syrian Jews have become some of the country's most successful business men and women, a fact due, in part, to the community's tradition of generously helping one another to get started.

In a community that has distinguished itself for philanthropy and charity, Alice Shalom led by example. She contributed countless hours to the United Jewish Appeal and other worthy causes, and she inspired many others to dedicate themselves to the public good.

I had the privilege of knowing Alice Shalom for many years. She was an impressive combination of sweetness and strength; of intelligence and integrity; of devotion and determination.

Alice Shalom has been buried at the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem, the most sacred resting ground in the Jewish State she worked so hard to build and to protect. Yet while she will remain in this beautiful place for eternity, her memory will also linger in another very special place, Brooklyn, which she was proud to call her home.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include a eulogy of Alice Shalom that was delivered at her funeral and written by her granddaughter, Jeanie Attie, who is a professor of history at Washington University in St. Louis. Professor Attie's words are eloquent and inspiring, and I commend them to my colleagues.

IN MEMORY OF GRANDMA ALICE

When I think of my grandmother, I remember her sharp wit, her exceptional intelligence, her passion for justice and, most of all, her loving nature. She was there for each of her seventeen grandchildren, listening to our concerns, offering us advice, showering us with gifts. She was a remarkable woman. She demonstrated to all of us what a woman could be: strong, smart, witty, beside feminine and charming. Her penchant for independent thinking was evident as a youngster. Arriving in America in the early twentieth century, she recalled to me that her mother told her she could choose a new name; her Syrian name in English translation meant "cherries." Excitedly she claimed for herself a most American name: Alice! She remembered with excitement life in America. While still in elementary school she watched a suffrage parade, women marching down the streets of New York City demanding passage of the amendment to give women the vote. The event so impressed her that she wrote an essay about it and she told me with pride how much her teacher liked it. She kept the essay for the rest of life; I still hope to locate it.

As a young woman she glimpsed the possibilities open to American women who thought of fashioning some sort of careers. A bookkeeper!, she told me she hoped to become and set her sights on attending Cooper Union.

Though a career as such was not to be, she was determined to be the most modern wife and mother. Navigating a careful course between traditional and modern concerns, she strove to create a marriage based on equality and a family based on love. She would have her babies in hospitals, send her children to piano lessons, encourage them all to higher education, and never stop educating herself. She would show other women that women had a responsibility not only to their husbands and children, but to their culture, their community and their people as well.

A young wife and mother in the middle of the Great Depression, Grandma was quick to respond. She organized the Young Women's Welfare League, her "social work" as she referred to it, making sure that those who had would share with those who were going without. Going from house to house, she would inspect neighbors' cupboards to assess needs and mobilize the women of the community to pay electric bills, buy school supplies, and provide medicine.

As war and persecution threw Europe into convulsions, she threw herself into raising funds for organizations dedicated to aiding Jewish refugees. As well as is known, she devoted much of her life to the plight of Jews everywhere.

Perhaps what was most remarkable for me was that my grandmother was a feminist. She taught by her words and her life that women had the same capacities as a man, and deserved the same rights. Though the path she started us down would not be easy and would exact its tolls, she would never have turned back.

She was the very model of what a woman could be. Thank you Grandma, for that inheritance.

**YOUTH ADVISORY BOARD GETS
YOUNG PEOPLE INVOLVED**

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute the outstanding young men and women who serve on my Youth Advisory Board during the current school year. The young men and women who serve on the board were selected by their schools' principals and/or counselors to represent their fellow students based on the leadership they already have demonstrated in academics, student government, athletics, or other extracurricular activities.

We hear much about a growing alienation Americans feel toward the institutions of their Government and toward their Government officials. Perhaps some of that alienation arises because too many Americans have never met their elected officials—and too few elected officials have made a genuine effort to go out and get to know the men and women they serve. In the absence of that kind of interaction between public officials and the public, the unfortunate alienation we see today will only become more and more widespread in the years ahead.

Such alienation is especially common among our young people—many of whom believe adults aren't interested in their opinions and concerns, won't seek them out for serious discussions and, for the most part, simply don't want to bother with them. The Youth Advisory Board sends a signal to young men and women in north and east Harris County that their opinions and concerns are important and that they should be included in any discussion of the issues facing our country. Most of all, it indicates to our young people that they matter.

The Youth Advisory Board, which I created when I first entered Congress 10 years ago, is composed of students from every high school and junior college in my congressional district. The board provides high school and junior college students with direct access to their Congressman and allows them to meet prominent men and women who have succeeded in a wide variety of fields. The board involves young people in, and teaches them about, their Government. The young men and women who serve on the board, in turn, talk with their fellow students about issues being debated in Congress—motivating all students to think about, and become knowledgeable of, the issues that surely will affect all Americans now and in the future. That knowledge can only motivate students to become involved in our political process, as more and more students come to understand that you have to get involved in order to succeed in life.

But in the 10 years that the Youth Advisory Board has been in existence, I've gained from the students at least as much as I've given to them.

The Youth Advisory Board offers high school and junior college students living in the Eighth Congressional District an opportunity to pass along their ideas and opinions directly to their representative in Congress. It affords the students the opportunity to hear inspirational

speakers who have excelled in a variety of fields. In the past, Youth Advisory Board speakers have included astronaut Alan B. Shepard; radio personalities Chuck Wolf and Derrill Holly; television newscasters Melanie Lawson and Jan Carson; Gen. Frederick F. Woerner, Jr., commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command—SOUTHCOM—and, most recently former world heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman. But most of all, by demonstrating the value of their opinions and concerns, it encourages today's students to work to become tomorrow's leaders.

As a result of organizing the Youth Advisory Board, I have a deeper appreciation for the opinions of tomorrow's leaders—at least those who live in my congressional district. I have become a better Congressman—a better Representative—because of the input and suggestions and ideas I've obtained from the members, past and present, of the Youth Advisory Board. I remember one meeting at which the students and I discussed ideas to discourage drug use in our country. I explained several of the Federal programs designed to address this pressing problem; they, in turn, outlined approaches taken in their schools, pointing out which approaches seemed to work and which did not. This is the kind of interaction that makes me a better Congressman, and makes the Youth Advisory Board such a wonderful and valuable program.

The 1991-92 members of the Youth Advisory Board are:

YOUTH ADVISORY BOARD

Aldine High School—Leigh Weisinger and Leo Munoz.

Aldine Contemporary Education Center—Londa Kindred and Sedric Johnson.

C.E. King High School—Dodie Baccigalopi and Eric Smith.

Channelview High School—Melissa Johnson and Benjamin Ogden.

Crosby High School—Amy Cotten and Eric Nevil.

Duchesene Academy—Julie Antalffy.

Eisenhower High School—Kelli Dailey and J.J. Croix.

Furr High School—Charla Brown and Anthony Elder.

Galena Park High School—Josie Bernal and Cody Church.

Huffman Hargrave High School—Jennifer Chambers and Matt Douglas.

Humble High School—Charity Shotwell and Lawrence Lee.

Jersey Village High School—Sarah Benson and Daniel Kyehn.

Kashmere High School—Lynette O'Neal and Rahsaan King.

Kingwood High School—Paige Wood and James Carter.

Klein High School—Lisa Wirth and Nathan Blom.

Klein Forest High School—Michelle Skinner, Craig Staebel, Lisa Cantu, and Steven DiPasquale.

Klein Oak High School—Kerri Lei C. Hankins and Christopher Martinez.

MacArthur High School—My Luu and Michael Brown.

New Caney High School—Tracey Keller and Jon Janczak.

Nimitz High School—Dorothy Golden and Thomas O'Neill.

North Shore High School—Amanda Curtis and Cliff Wildman.

Lee High School—Christy Robertson and Cory Moravits.

Sterling High School—Lydia Torres and George Latour III.

Sam Houston High School—Deborah Norwood and Daniel Fernandez.

Smiley High School—Millicent Edwards and Shawn Crichlow.

Spring High School—Jennifer Earl and Christopher Bailey.

St. Thomas High School—Thomas Lucario.

Westfield High School—Cayce Byman and Joe Parle.

Lee College—Kathy Donatto.

North Harris College—Janis Riley and David Branham.

Kingwood College—Irma Jenkins and Vincent Bounds.

San Jacinto College North—Angela Story and Doug King.

Mr. Speaker, each of these students has chosen to get involved, to make a difference. I know that you join with me in saluting their dedication, and the dedication of all the young men and women who have served on the Youth Advisory Board during the past decade. These young men and women already have achieved a level of success, and already have been recognized as leaders in their schools. But I remain confident that their greatest accomplishments, their greatest successes, their greatest opportunities to demonstrate the leadership skills they have developed lay ahead.

Thank you.

THE CHILDREN OF SUBSTANCE ABUSERS ACT [COSA]

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced the Children of Substance Abusers Act [COSA]. H.R. 3796 is designed to enhance community-based service delivery for substance-abusing women, the estimated 375,000 infants born every year who are compromised by drugs and alcohol as well as the 9 million older children affected by parental substance abuse.

The centerpiece of my legislation is the Children of Substance Abusers Program. The COSA Program would finance consortia of public and private nonprofit agencies—including primary health care service providers, drug rehabilitation clinics, developmental disabilities service providers and child welfare agencies—among others—to furnish pediatric care; periodic evaluation for developmental, psychological and medical problems; therapeutic intervention services; mental health care; substance abuse counseling and related support services.

What is unique about this initiative is that it harnesses existing community-based organizations in a coordinated effort to address the medical, mental health and social service needs of this extremely vulnerable population of women and children. Because children are the key to the COSA programs, children living with relatives and foster or adoptive parents would be eligible for these services.

Second, the legislation contains a new training program for health care providers, drug rehabilitation counselors and social workers addressing the unique impact that today's drug epidemic is having on the American family.

Third, COSA authorizes a separate Federal categorical program for home visiting to be ad-

ministered by the Public Health Service. The language establishing the initiative has been broadly written to address infant mortality issues, as well as family problems associated with child abuse and neglect. Both the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality and the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect have recently called for broad-based home visiting programs to serve as a community-based link between low-income women and prenatal health care providers and social service agencies. This initiative is specifically designed to prevent emergency room deliveries of terribly low birthweight infants by women who have received little or no prenatal health care.

Children are the most tragic victims of our Nation's drug epidemic. Nationally, estimates have placed the number of children born exposed to drugs as high as 375,000 a year. Millions more are at risk for a host of physical, psychological, and emotional problems because they live with a parent who abuses alcohol or other drugs. These children are at risk for abuse and neglect because their parents or some other member of the household abuses drugs.

Parental substance abuse is cited in an increasing number of abuse and neglect cases and has contributed to a 50-percent increase in the number of children in foster care between 1986 and 1990.

The New York Times quoted a psychiatrist who said: "We're seeing more and more kids who are simply overwhelmed, not unlike people who have experienced shell shock or combat fatigue. They have trouble sleeping, they are distracted. They have panic attacks. They are resigned, distrustful, living for the moment, unable to control their own apprehension."

A major problem is the lack of comprehensive services to enable women to participate in treatment, ensure that children grow up healthy, and help keep the family together. The children in particular often are not monitored and do not have access to services they need for proper growth and development.

If we fail to respond to this crisis, the cost to our health, mental health, education, and child welfare systems could be staggering. Federal foster care payments have almost tripled since 1986, rising from \$637 million in that year to \$1.877 billion in 1991.

This legislation is similar to S. 597 introduced by Senator DODD, which was incorporated as title III of S. 1306, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, & Mental Health Administration Reorganization Act of 1991. S. 1306 was passed by the Senate on August 2. COSA has been endorsed by:

The American Academy of Pediatrics,
The Child Welfare League of America,
The Children's Defense Fund,
The Children of Alcoholics Foundation, Inc.,
The National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions,

The Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.,

The Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs,

The American Association of University Affiliated Programs for Persons with Developmental Disabilities,

The National Association of Public Hospitals, and

CROATIAN TRAGEDY

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, today, I refer my colleagues to the following article that appeared in this morning's USA Today entitled "The Croats Tell Their War Stories." In the article, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, the President of Croatia, captures the terror and tragedy that has gripped the Croatian Republic since its declaration of independence on June 25. I join the administration and the European Community in condemning the violence inflicted on Croatia by the Yugoslavian Federal Army, and specifically the Serbian Republic. Like all of my colleagues, I am hopeful that the efforts by the United Nations to resolve the conflict peacefully are successful.

[From the USA Today, Nov. 19, 1991]

THE CROATIANS TELL THEIR WAR STORIES

Since Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence from Yugoslavia last June 25, the human rights of 4.5 million Croats have been violated in one of history's most blatant attempts at seizing territory by violence and force.

Some 3,000 civilians have been killed; 450,000 refugees have fled their homes and villages; and more than 140 churches, monasteries, synagogues, hospitals, schools and historical sites have been damaged or destroyed. Human misery is reminiscent of the barbarism of the ancient past.

Yet, many Americans still do not understand the war against Croatia. The issues are really quite simple:

This is a battle between the forces of freedom and the dictatorship of communism. In April of 1990, Croatia held free elections in which over 90% of the electorate voted to throw off communism and replace it with a parliamentary democracy committed to individual rights and respect for minorities. Yet Serbia remains the last bastion of communism in Europe. Croatia welcomed the U.S. effort to export democracy; Serbia spurned it.

This is a contest over human rights. Croatia is unalterably committed to human rights. Strong legal guarantees were instituted after independence, including the Charter of Rights for Serbs and other nationalities.

Militant Serbs have fueled the fires of hatred toward 350,000 ethnic Hungarians and close to 200,000 Croats in Yugoslavia, denying them jobs, education and health care.

In Kosovo, 2 million ethnic Albanians comprising 92% of the population have been victims of Serbia's brutal crackdown. They are not allowed to vote or to assemble peacefully; they have been denied freedom of speech; their university has been closed and their parliament disbanded.

This is a fight to prevent Serbia from expanding its frontier through political intimidation and military aggression. Serbia's aim is to capture the breadbasket of Croatia, its oil fields, the Adriatic tourist destinations, a seaport, and other economic resources Serbia currently lacks.

We had no choice other than to defend our citizens and territory against the communist Serbian onslaught. We have done so without

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

official international help and with minimal encouragement from other democracies.

Croatia has supported ever one of the 13 cease-fires. We have called repeatedly for peacekeeping forces and international intervention to stop the war. Serbia has broken every cease-fire before the ink was dry.

Now, the action has shifted to the United Nations. Through U.N. envoy Cyrus Vance's efforts, we are hopeful that we will soon see the arrival of U.N. forces along Croatia's legal borders, keeping the Serbians out of our country and in their place.

As the first freely elected president of Croatia, I feel compelled to do everything in my power to bring our struggle to the attention of U.S. leaders and the American people. We appeal to the USA and all freedom-loving nations of the world to come to our aid at this moment of desperate need.

B-2 STEALTH BOMBER PROGRAM

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, the House yesterday passed the conference report on H.R. 2100, the Defense authorization bill for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. That legislation authorized spending over \$4 billion on the B-2 Stealth bomber program in fiscal year 1992, and authorized one new production aircraft; the \$1 billion in funds for that new production aircraft were heavily fenced, however, and may not be obligated unless and until a subsequent act passes both Houses and has been signed into law by the President.

Some B-2 critics have asserted that this outcome "sounds the death knell" for B-2; that the program has been stopped "dead in its tracks"; and that this is the result of technical flaws associated with the aircraft.

In fact, the B-2 is very much alive and well. Mr. Speaker, the B-2 flight and ground test programs are proceeding apace and making dramatic technical strides, according to an article in the November 18, 1991 "Aviation Week & Space Technology" entitled "B-2 Test Program Remains on Track to Meet Aero-structural Milestones."

Let me briefly highlight some of the recent, remarkable accomplishments of the B-2 ground and flight test program:

With three aircraft at Edwards Air Force Base, CA, the test team had compiled 327.8 hours on 77 flights by November 1.

B-2 crews have flown the aircraft in 95 percent of its operational flight envelope and structurally cleared 75 percent of that envelope.

The B-2 has been tested over the full operational speed range.

B-2 crews have completed about 30 percent of the planned flying qualities and flight control test points.

B-2 crews have completed tests in 80 percent of the air refueling envelope, involving both the KC-135 and KC-10 tankers.

B-2 crews have completed more than 50 percent of planned vibroacoustics testing with the weapons-bay doors open.

In four flights, the B-2 has demonstrated five key radar modes, including two air-to-ground modes.

In parallel with structural flight tests, ground-based fatigue and static loads testing will be completed by next year. One fatigue lifetime cycle was finished earlier this year, and a second cycle is well underway.

AV-3, the third test aircraft—the first with a near-complete avionics suite—is concentrating on radar and navigation systems evaluations.

AV-4 is scheduled to make its first flight early in 1992, will be devoted to avionics and weapons tests.

By the end of 1992, the B-2 combined test force will be operating six flight test aircraft.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, the Air Force is in the process of ensuring the B-2 will possess a robust conventional armaments capability. This is not surprising, since the B-2 all along has had both a nuclear and conventional mission. The B-2 will be able to carry a variety of conventional weapons, including smart weapons made famous in the Gulf war. In fact, the B-2 could carry up to 16 such weapons, or 8 times the number carried by the F-117 Stealth fighter during the war.

About one year of low observables testing has been completed—all on AV-1. The B-2 combined test force has operated the aircraft in the entire radar spectrum, from low to high frequencies, focusing on those frequencies that represent potential threats. AV-1 has undergone radar tests from all aspects in azimuth—a full 360 degrees—and is being characterized from different elevation angles.

The B-2 flight testing program to date has demonstrated, according to the Defense Science Board, the fundamental soundness of the stealth design. The July 26 test anomaly, which critics of the B-2 point to as proof that the bomber won't perform as advertised, in fact should be viewed as the type of problem that arises early in any new aircraft development program.

I would conclude, Mr. Speaker, by quoting the director of the B-2 combined test force: "From a test standpoint, we've seen nothing that would keep the airplane from doing what it was designed to do. We've identified a few problems—such as some software changes needed—and have demonstrated that they can be fixed without major changes to the aircraft."

As a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee and the ranking Republican member on the Research & Development Subcommittee, I have followed and will continue to closely monitor the status of the B-2 ground and flight test programs. I remain convinced that the Nation's security will be strengthened dramatically by the deployment of an adequate number of B-2's—certainly more than the 15 aircraft that have been approved to date.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARIE A. BAGBY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the retirement of a dedicated educator

and a good friend of mine, Mrs. Marie A. Bagby.

Mrs. Bagby was born and raised in Newark, NJ, and it was there she decided to devote herself to education. Upon completing her primary education in Newark, Mrs. Bagby went to New York University, achieving a B.S. in business education and an M.A. in educational psychology. From there it was back to New Jersey to Seton Hall University, also my alma mater, for the postgraduate certification in student personnel services and supervision and administration.

Marie Bagby began her career as a substitute teacher in 1946 for the Newark Board of Education. After serving in that capacity for 2 years, she went to the Girls' Trade School in Newark as a teacher of the handicapped, became the head teacher there in 1964, and was the vocational counselor for the Girls' Trade School from 1966 to 1968.

In 1968, Marie Bagby went to Barringer High School in Newark, as a guidance counselor. Much can be said about the tradition of Barringer High School. It is the third oldest high school in the United States, founded in 1848. First known as Newark High, "Truth, Honor, and Light" was, and is, the motto for Barringer, where foreign languages, English, and the sciences were high priorities and graduates almost always went on to succeed. Even the fencing team was the best in the country.

After 3 successful years as guidance counselor, Marie became vice-principal of Barringer High, while at the same time she taught summer evening courses at University College, Rutgers University at Newark. Spending endless hours developing class structure at University College, and helping run Barringer High School came naturally to Mrs. Bagby, and she excelled in every aspect.

From 1975 to 1978, Marie moved over to West Side High School as principal, and in 1978, Marie Bagby became the first black principal of Barringer High School and remained there for 8 years. She was the principal at University High School for 4 years before joining the Newark Board of Education secondary programs. It is from the secondary programs department that she retires.

Mr. Speaker, not enough can be said about Marie Bagby. Aside from all these achievements, she taught for 17 years at Charles Evans Hughes and Washington Irving Evening High Schools in New York City. She is a certified teacher of the handicapped and teacher of Gregg stenography for New Jersey. She was also certified in supervision/administration and Student Personnel Services of New Jersey Permanent. She is a member of the Essex County ethics committee, Phi Delta Kappa national sorority, Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, Blessed Sacrament Rosary Society, Womens' League of New Jersey, Inc., and a member of the Four Seasons.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Mrs. Bagby for her lifelong dedication to education and wish her the very best in her retirement.

TRIBUTE TO EAGLE SCOUT THADDEUS T. MASSEY

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and honor Thaddeus Theophilus Massey as he receives the highest and most distinguished honor of the Boy Scouts of America. On Sunday, December 8, the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 999, Centinela District will honor Thaddeus at his Court of Honor Eagle Ceremony.

Thaddeus, who lives and attends school in my congressional district, has been an outstanding leader in his church, at school and in the community at large. At St. Bernard High School, Thaddeus is a tailback and kicker for the varsity football team. He is also a member of the Thespian Club where he has been featured in many school productions. In addition to Thaddeus' extracurricular activities, he was included in the 25th Silver Anniversary Edition of Who's Who Among High School Students.

As a Boy Scout, Thaddeus has held many positions of responsibility. He has served as assistant senior patrol leader, senior patrol leader, and presently as assistant scoutmaster. For his Eagle Service project, Thaddeus worked with the Tree People, a nonprofit conservation organization, to build benches in the Coldwater Canyon park area. I applaud his efforts on behalf of preservation and his appreciation of the environment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, Boy Scout Troop 999, and a host of Thaddeus' friends and family in congratulating him on his proud accomplishments.

RÉSUMÉ OF ACTIVITIES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as the close of the first session of the 102d Congress nears, I want to share with my colleagues a résumé of activities of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control during this session.

The select committee has held an extensive series of hearings focusing on various aspects of the drug problem as well as on the Federal strategy to combat it. The committee conducted two major international study missions examining both cocaine and heroin production and trafficking, and hosted numerous meetings in Washington on international narcotics control. The Narcotics Committee released six General Accounting Office reports on drug abuse issues and held several executive sessions with administration officials on the implementation of the national drug control strategy. A newsletter describing the select committee's activities is distributed monthly to each Member of the House.

I am inserting into the RECORD at this point our résumé of activities for the first session. If

any Member is interested in further details about these activities, or other drug control oversight programs of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, please contact our staff at H2-234 Ford House Office Building, extension 226-6040.

RÉSUMÉ OF ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL, 102D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

HEARINGS

1. National Drug Control Strategy—February 6, 1991.
2. Heroin Control Strategy—May 9, 1991.
3. Drug Abuse Treatment in Prisons—May 14, 1991.
4. Andean Strategy—June 11, 1991.
5. Federal Drug Interdiction Efforts—June 20, 1991.
6. Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking Along the Northern Border, Buffalo, New York—July 15, 1991.
7. The Role of the Justice Department in the War on Drugs—July 25, 1991.
8. Drug Exposed Children in the Public Schools—Problems and Policy—July 30, 1991.
9. Drug Exposed Children: A Crisis in America's Schools—September 13, 1991.
10. Effectiveness of Drug Abuse Treatment—October 17, 1991.
11. Intervening with Substance Abusing Criminal Offenders—New York—October 25, 1991.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Study Missions:
1. Panama and Colombia; January 6-9, 1991.
 2. Syria, Pakistan, Israel, and Pakistan; August 3-13, 1991.
- Meetings:
- January 3—CODEL Briefing by State and DEA.
 - April 24—Ambassador Roberto MacLean, Peru.
 - May 2—Ambassador Jaime Garcia Parra, Colombia.
 - May 9—Ambassador Jamie Moncayo, Ecuador.
 - May 16—Ambassador Jorge Crespo, Bolivia.
 - June 18—Italian Legislators.
 - June 26—Ambassador Najmuddin Shalkh, Pakistan.
 - July 17—Ambassador Najmuddin Shalkh, Pakistan.
 - July 24—Briefing by State and Justice on Bolivia.
 - July 24—Minister of Interior Carlos Saavedra; Minister of Foreign Relations Carlos Iturralde, Bolivia.
 - July 24—Ambassador Jaime Garcia Parra.
 - July 25—CODEL Briefing by State and DEA.
 - October 30—State and DEA Briefing on Syria.
 - October 31—Interior Minister Stolber, Bavaria, Germany.
- GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (GAO) REPORTS
1. The Crack Cocaine Epidemic: Health Consequences and Treatment, January 30, 1991.
 2. Teenage Drug Use: Uncertain Linkages with Either Pregnancy or School Dropout, January 15, 1991.
 3. Federal Prisons: Revised Design Standards Could Save Expansion Funds, March 14, 1991.
 4. Narcotics Control Efforts in Panama, July 16, 1991.
 5. Improving Management of Assistance to High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, July 25, 1991.
 6. ADMS Block Grant: Drug Treatment Services Could Be Improved by New Accountability Program, October 17, 1991.

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Reconstitution of the Select Committee, February 6, 1991.
2. Meeting with Drug Policy Director Bob Martinez, March 21, 1991.
3. Interagency Meeting on Methadone Maintenance Programs, June 7, 1991.
4. Meeting with Ambassador Carla Hills, U.S. Trade Representative, June 19, 1991.
5. Field Trip to the Unfoldment Program at the Lorton Reformatory, July 29, 1991.
6. Meeting with Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner, November 13, 1991.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. CHARLES M.
AND MADELINE SARGENT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable couple, Maj. Charles M. and Madeline Sargent, of Sunbury, PA, who between them have accumulated a total of 65 years of service in the Salvation Army.

Charles and Madeline, who have been married for almost 47 years, first became involved with the Salvation Army through a Daily Vacation Bible School Graduation program. They both became Soldiers in the Salvation Army in December of 1956 in the Lewiston-Auburn Maine Corp. In 1958, they entered the School for Officers Training-Pioneer Session.

Both Charles and Madeline have given selflessly to the Salvation Army throughout the Northeast, in Rochester and Nashua, NH, in Bangor, ME, in Utica, NY, and most recently in Shamokin and Sunbury, PA. Charles and Madeline have been soldiers in a very important army, serving the less fortunate among us, tirelessly working to better our society and lend a hand wherever and whenever one was needed. It is this type of spirit, Mr. Speaker, that shines as an example for all of us, that inspires us to follow their example to help those who are in need.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Charles and Madeline Sargent for their decades of sacrifice and service to the Salvation Army and to the countless number of people that have been touched by their kindness.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR POLLY HAY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay special recognition to Major Polly Hay of Toms River, NJ, who has consistently demonstrated extraordinary patriotism, fighting to uphold the freedoms that we all hold so dear.

Major Hay proudly served in Operation Desert Storm, only to return home to find that a woman's freedom had been eroded by the Supreme Court's Rust versus Sullivan decision. No longer would any woman who visited a title X family planning clinic be able to dis-

cuss with her doctor all of the medical information necessary to make an informed decision about continuing or terminating a pregnancy. As a nurse, Major Hay daily witnesses the importance of the integrity of the doctor-patient relationship—a relationship that should not be invaded by the Government. She believes, as I do, in the right to freedom of speech.

It is for these reasons that Major Hay is speaking out in opposition to the gag rule, and in support of freedom of speech and medical ethics. In doing so, she is speaking not only for herself, but also for the women and men of this country who correctly fear the undermining of fundamental freedoms.

Because I take great pride in the dedication of Major Hay to her country, I would like to share with you her own story as it recently appeared in the Ocean County Observer. That article follows:

[From the Ocean County Observer, Nov. 14, 1991]

GULF WAR VETERAN FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM
(By Polly Hay)

I love my country. I love it so much, I left my husband and children to serve as a nurse in the Gulf War. It was hard on me and even harder on my family. I had two days to report for six months of duty. I wasn't allowed to tell anyone, including my husband, where I was going to be stationed. I lived in a tent and, like everyone else, endured middle-of-the-night bomb scares. I was trained for chemical warfare. Now my kids call me Major Mom.

I felt like I was making a real sacrifice for my country, but I was glad to do it. I came home prouder than ever of what America stands for, of our traditions, our values, our liberties and freedoms.

When I came home, I was stunned by a recent Supreme Court decision and by our president's response. In May, the court decided that if I were pregnant and went to a federally funded clinic, my doctor would be prevented from reviewing all my medical options with me even if I was faced with a life-threatening situation.

My conversations with my doctor would be censored. And President Bush says that's OK.

The regulation approved by the Supreme Court is called the "Gag Rule." It says doctors at federally funded clinics can't talk to patients about abortion, even if the woman's health is at risk. It says that if a patient asks, her doctor can only say that abortion is not regarded as an "appropriate" method of family planning. That's all. No explanations. No information. Just that one sentence.

I believe this Gag Rule violates free speech. And it violated the most fundamental medical ethics.

As a civilian, I manage the emergency room at Southern Orange County Hospital in Manahawkin. Our staff considers it their job to provide the best possible information to every patient. We try to help people make educated decisions about their health, about their lives. It's one of our most basic responsibilities and one of patients' most basic needs. It helps them control their treatment. We can administer care, explain alternatives, assess risks and answer questions, but patients must make the decisions.

The Gag Rule is a chilling concept. It's wrong. It keeps patients from making their own decisions.

For patients facing almost every disease or condition, medical professionals can spell

out options and speak freely. But if a woman is pregnant, the government wants to act like Big Brother and censor the conversation.

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed bills to get rid of the Gag Rule.

President Bush is still threatening a veto. I agree with George Bush on almost everything. But, on this, I think he is wrong, and I can't express how disappointed I am.

The Gag Rule is dangerous. At the emergency room I run, we've cared for women who came in after having botched abortions. We've delivered babies from girls who didn't even know they were pregnant.

The pressing need is for more information, not more regulation. We need education, not government intrusion. Instead of forcing women to learn about their health care options on the street, from a friend's friend or at the beauty parlor, we should encourage discussions with doctors at family planning clinics. But that will only happen if doctors are allowed to talk openly with their patients.

It's wonderful having kids. I have four. I don't know what I would do if I became pregnant unexpectedly. But I am certain that I don't want the government deciding what my doctor and I can discuss.

Thirty thousand women served in Desert Storm. Our government asked a lot from us. We were more than willing to serve.

Now we're asking for something from our government and from our president. We're asking for respect—for our ability to make decisions, for our intelligence and for our morality.

I was willing to fight for someone else's freedom. What about mine?

ST. LOUIS HONORS EDUCATOR
JULIA DAVIS ON HER 100TH
BIRTHDAY

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD, a feature story appearing in the November 17 issue of the St. Louis Post Dispatch that chronicles the extraordinary career of Ms. Julia Davis, St. Louis' famed educator and historian.

PIONEER

(By Cynthia Todd)

In the first week of her career, a young elementary teacher stood before her class of eager learners and set out to inform them of their ancestors.

That might not be considered extraordinary, except that the pupils were black and the year was 1913.

That young teacher was Julia Davis.

Since that day so long ago, she has been informing people of the history of blacks and their contributions to American society in most of her waking hours.

At 1 p.m. Sunday, hundreds are expected to fill the Great Hall of the St. Louis Public Library to mark her 100th birthday—and probably get a history lesson. Davis' birthday is actually Wednesday.

Besides her classroom teaching, Davis is known for integrating black history throughout the curriculum of the St. Louis public schools. She also established at the St. Louis Public Library the Julia Davis Col-

lection—more than 2,800 volumes that chronicle black experiences in America.

Asked to grant an interview, Davis shunned the request. "If you want to know about me, talk to other people," she said.

"She's a Baptist, but she was like a Catholic nun in the classroom," said Chuck Berry, the rock music star from St. Louis. Davis taught Berry in the seventh and eighth grades. "She taught in the avenue of perfection," he said.

"We tried to come close."

Davis is known as a stickler for accuracy. "She'll ask you to explain your answer to make sure you understand what you are talking about," said Barbara Murphy, manager of the humanities department at the public library.

Julius Hunter, the news broadcaster at KMOV-TV (Channel 4), became familiar with Davis's style while using her as a resource for a series of news vignettes on St. Louis history.

Said Hunter: "I would ask her, 'How do you know this story?' She would say, 'Well, I know this guy.' That is one of the beauties of calling her. She speaks from experience."

She also has a sense of humor.

Henry Givens, a former student of Davis and president of Harris-Stowe State College, witnessed it when Davis spoke to some of his students while he was principal of Douglass School in Webster Groves.

"I introduced Julia Davis as my old teacher," Givens recalled recently. "She said, 'Young man, young people, I am not as old as he is' and did a cartwheel across the gym floor." Davis was then 77.

Julia Davis started her search for information on black history while she was a small child sitting in front of scrapbooks of clippings from newspapers and books compiled by her father.

After graduation from Sumner High School and the Sumner National class for teacher certification, she started weaving that information into her school lessons.

Most of her teaching career was spent at Simmons School, where Davis taught for 35 years. Most of that time she taught eighth grade.

She was often a student herself, taking graduate courses at Boston, St. Louis, Northwestern, Syracuse and New York universities.

Many former pupils remember her as a dynamic, creative, no-nonsense disciplinarian who gave them a glimpse of black life they had never dreamed existed.

Had it not been for her, students might not have learned that:

A black, Alonzo Pedro, piloted the Nina—one of the ships under the command of Columbus.

A woman named Esther was the first woman of color to receive a Spanish land grant in St. Louis for property along what is now Laclede's Landing.

Benjamin Banneker, a black, helped the French engineer and architect draw up plans for the nation's capital.

Jessie H. Housley, a black, painted a mural in the Scottish Rite Temple on Lindell Boulevard.

Dred Scott, the black slave of civil rights fame is buried in Calvary Cemetery between West Florissant Avenue and Broadway.

"These were things that weren't even mentioned in our textbooks," said educator George Hiram, who was Davis' pupil in the early 1930s. "It was certainly a source of pride in self to find out that even if our history books didn't mention it, we had made contributions to our country."

ON THE MONEY

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, the House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage recently held a hearing on the One Dollar Coin Act of 1991, H.R. 1245. The need for a circulating \$1 coin is becoming obvious to more and more people, and I commend by colleague, ESTEBAN TORRES, for conducting those hearings.

A Columbus Dispatch editorial dated November 9, 1991, clearly shows that when Americans are given the facts, they will support \$1 dollar coin. At this point, I wish to insert in the RECORD "On The Money: \$1 Coin Could Help Cut Busted Budget":

[From the Columbus Dispatch, Nov. 9, 1991]

ON THE MONEY—\$1 COIN COULD HELP CUT BUSTED BUDGET

For at least four years now, reasonable voices have been urging the federal government to stop making \$1 bills and begin minting \$1 coins.

This step would net the government an annual savings of at least \$318 million, according to the General Accounting Office, and possibly as much as \$886 million, according to a study by a professor at the University of Chicago. The savings stem mostly from the longevity of coins vs. currency. The average buck lasts just 17 months, while a typical quarter endures 20 to 30 years.

The folks in Washington are notorious for their inability to exercise fiscal responsibility, but it is difficult to understand why any of them are resisting this simple route to making taxpayers' money go further.

Bills to retire the paper dollar keep popping up in Congress and going nowhere. A hearing in the House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage this week on proposed legislation to begin the \$1 coin and end the \$1 bill was the most recent activity.

A Senate committee earlier this year approved a plan to make a new \$1 coin but to continue the \$1 bill. This action would be destined to fail and should be rejected in favor of the House proposal.

If the Bureau of Engraving keeps turning out those \$1 bills, a \$1 coin won't succeed and the government won't save anything.

The poorly designed Susan B. Anthony \$1 coin is a prime example. People didn't like it because it looked too much like a quarter, but they would have learned to use it, anyway, if the \$1 bill had been phased out. Because the bills continued, the Anthonys today just sit in vaults and coin collections.

The sensible suggestion for new \$1 coins call for them to be the same size as Anthonys but gold-hued and with smooth edges. This would make them easily distinguishable—even by blind people—from quarters. House Resolution 1245 urges a design to honor U.S. military veterans, bound to be a popular choice.

Some people complain that a \$1 coin would weigh heavily in people's pockets. In fact, people who use vending machines, pay telephones and public transportation often have to carry lots of quarters and other change to feed these machines because many of them won't accept bills.

Anyone who is familiar with devices that do take currency can testify to their pernickety behavior.

In addition, the vending industry is understandably worried about accurate color photocopies and other technological advancements that threaten to make these machines more vulnerable to counterfeiting.

That's one reason businesses that handle coins routinely are among those backing the conversion to \$1 coins. The Central Ohio Transit Authority is one of the public transportation systems that accept bills and then deal with the consequences of having to smooth, sort and count them by hand—a costly process. Switching to \$1 coins would save the Los Angeles and Chicago transit systems, respectively, an estimated \$5 millions and \$2 million annually.

No one would have suggested printing 25-cent currency 30 years ago, so why does anyone today prefer to carry \$1 bills, each with the approximate buying power of a quarter in 1960? The United States is the only major industrialized country without a coin of this value. Only old habits and lack of determination on the part of the federal government to force a change in habits have kept the buck going.

Advocates of the \$1 coin also urge wider circulation of the \$2 bill—currency that is available but not often used. Obviously it takes twice as many \$1 bills to equal the same value in \$2 bills in a wallet, so encouraging use of a higher-denomination note is cost-effective. It is possible, however, that \$1 coins would suffice for convenience without \$2 bills.

Popularity of specific coins or currency should play no role in the government's decision. People will use whatever media of exchange the government makes available.

The \$1 coin should be a top priority among lawmakers looking for ways to cut away at any of the many layers of fat in the national budget. A secondary goal worthy of pursuit is the end of penny production. Those bothersome and virtually worthless coins account for three-fourths of the U.S. Mint's production—probably because so many pennies sit uncirculated in piggy banks or elsewhere. Many others are thrown away—purposely and inadvertently.

So the mint has to keep making the lowliest of coins just so merchants can make change. What a needless expenditure of tax dollars.

Those pitching for pennies to disappear have pushed legislation that calls for the rounding of hard-cash transactions to the nearest nickel. Credit-card and check payments would be unaffected.

Let common sense replace common cents.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE COLLEGE OF NEW ROCHELLE ON THE NEW SOUTH BRONX CAMPUS

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate the College of New Rochelle on the opening of the new South Bronx campus next Wednesday, November 20, 1991. This new campus is yet another example of the commitment the College of New Rochelle has displayed during the past 87 years in providing a quality education for its students.

The College of New Rochelle was founded in 1904 as the first Catholic college for women

in the State of New York. Today, it is an independent college composed of four different schools, three of which include both male and female students.

The new south Bronx campus is one of the seven campuses of the school of new resources. This school is the branch that enables adults to obtain a higher education. The school of new resources was established nearly 20 years ago as a liberal arts program with an adult-oriented curriculum. It awards the bachelor of arts degree to candidates who have successfully completed the various requirements of the school. To date, 6,000 adults have graduated from the school of new resources, with a present enrollment of 3,000.

In order to obtain the bachelor of arts degree, students develop their own individual plan of studies. The school offers five interdisciplinary areas of interest—letters, social sciences, psychology, communications, and foreign languages—of which students choose one. In addition to the required number of courses and seminars in the chosen area of interest, students must complete certain courses set forth by the school. Students of the school of new resources are required to carry out their course work in close collaboration with members of the faculty and to obtain a certain grade point average. The school also enables students to obtain certification to teach in the State of New York if they so desire.

The school of new resources originally established a campus in the south Bronx in 1978. With the passage of time, the campus grew too small for the number of students it sought to accommodate—850 presently—and the school decided to move this campus to its present larger, more sophisticated facilities. This new campus contains an integrated media center, a computer center, a language laboratory and learning skills center, a photography laboratory, and a meditation room. The academic resources available in this campus are unparalleled in the south Bronx and will provide students with unique opportunities to carry out more detailed explorations of their particular area of interest.

For almost a century, the College of New Rochelle has made every effort to ensure that its students receive the best possible education with the most efficient and advanced facilities. I commend the College of New Rochelle for its invaluable contribution to the education of so many members of the community that is New York City. Were it not for the school of new resources, for example, many adults would never have had the opportunity to pursue a higher degree. Throughout its existence, the College of New Rochelle has provided many people with educational opportunities they would otherwise never have encountered. The opening of the new south Bronx campus not only perpetuates but strengthens the educational tradition of the college by increasing the variety of opportunities provided and making them accessible to even more people.

DAIRY DISASTER

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment with the outcome of the House dairy bill. Last week the dairy bill was pulled from the House Calendar for the year. It is now anticipated that dairy legislation will not be enacted until next spring. While there were some legitimate concerns with the dairy bill, I believe that this legislation would have been one step in the right direction toward assisting our Nation's beleaguered dairy farmers.

Our Nation's dairy farmers—including those in Ohio—are experiencing severe financial difficulties due to extreme drought conditions and the lowest prices received for their milk since 1978. In a time of such hardship, dairy farmers turn to the U.S. Government for assistance. Last week, Mr. Speaker, we joined the President in turning our back on the producers of one of our Nation's most vital commodities. The President has continually blocked efforts to assist our dairy farmers. The President continues to milk our Nation's taxpayers to support and assist those abroad but refuses to help our farmers put milk on the tables of America. This is a disgrace.

I had the enlightening opportunity to visit several dairy farms in my district during the August recess. I was able to see firsthand the plight of these hard-working, proud Americans. The success or failure of many of the dairy farms in northeast Ohio was dependent upon passage of a dairy bill this session. Quite truthfully, many of these producers may not last another winter. This year alone, cash receipts for dairy farms in Ohio's 11th Congressional District will fall by 16 percent, while living costs continue to rise. The situation is certainly bleak.

Mr. Speaker, although there were problems with the dairy bill, I believe it would have provided much needed assistance to my constituents.

THE MEDICARE OUTPATIENT DIABETES EDUCATION COVERAGE ACT OF 1991

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, diabetes is a major public health problem in our country, affecting over 14 million Americans. It is a chronic disease with serious complications leading to blindness, kidney disease, amputations, heart disease, stroke, and death.

Diabetes is also a costly disease. Currently, health care and related expenses for diabetes treatment run over \$20.4 billion annually.

But diabetes is also a controllable disease; one which need not completely debilitate its victims. One critical factor in preventing acute and long-term complication of diabetes is patient self-management. Appropriate outpatient

education enables people with diabetes to understand their disease and how to perform optimal self-care.

To help achieve that goal, I am pleased to introduce today the Medicare Outpatient Diabetes Education Coverage Act of 1991.

Mr. Speaker, numerous studies have shown that education programs focused on patient self-care can reduce the costs associated with diabetes management. In testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, Dr. William Poper, Director of the Centers for Disease Control, stated that "each dollar spent on diabetes outpatient education saves \$2 to \$3 dollars in hospitalization costs."

But this bill will do far more than save our ailing health-care system precious financial resources. More importantly, it will help improve the quality of life for millions of diabetes patients, and help prevent agonizing long-term hospital stays. It is this savings, Mr. Speaker, that should command our attention and which warrants the immediate consideration and passage of this legislation.

Unfortunately, under current law, Medicare may only reimburse for outpatient education services affiliated with a hospital or rural health clinic that are ordered by a physician. Currently, education services offered in physicians' offices and similar primary care setting are not included and reimbursement is inconsistent and unpredictable from State to State.

My bill would address these shortcomings in current law by directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to:

Extend Medicare coverage of outpatient programs beyond hospital-based programs and rural health clinics;

Develop and implement payment amounts for outpatient diabetes education programs to facilitate consistent payment nationwide by third-party insurance; and

Adopt quality standards for outpatient diabetes education programs. Only those programs that qualify would receive Medicare reimbursement.

Mr. Speaker, one of the keys to preventing long-term complications from diabetes is diligent self-management by patients, but Medicare currently has no clear policy to ensure that diabetics get the information they need. We need to reform our Medicare reimbursement policies so that preventive measures like outpatient education programs for diabetics are a higher priority. This bill would provide those needed reforms and as such, provides us with the unique opportunity to save increasingly scarce Medicare assets, as well as needless human suffering.

I urge my colleagues to support the Medicare Outpatient Diabetes Education Coverage Act of 1991.

THE RAINBOW LOBBY VERSUS MERVYN DYMALLY

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of the House an order filed by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia

in the case of the Rainbow Lobby, Inc., versus MERVYN DYMALLY, thereby dismissing the case against Representative DYMALLY.

Mr. Speaker, I note, with deep gratitude, that the matter was handled by the House Counsel, Mr. Steven Ross. The Rainbow Lobby is not associated with Rev. Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition.

[U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civ. No. 90-1084]

RAINBOW LOBBY, INC., ET AL., PLAINTIFFS
VERSUS MERVYN DYMALLY, DEFENDANT
MEMORANDUM

Before the Court is defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint and plaintiff's opposition thereto. As detailed below, defendant's motion will be granted and the complaint will be dismissed.

Plaintiffs are a lobbying group, its director, and an investigative journal all concerned with informing the American public about the government of Zaire. On May 14, 1990, this Court denied plaintiffs' petition for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction seeking to prevent the defendant, a member of the House of Representatives, from disclosing on the floor of the House the contents of two documents plaintiffs claim belong to them and constitute confidential information. On May 17, 1990, defendant did read into the congressional record portions of the documents at issue.

Plaintiffs now seek monetary damages for the disclosure of these documents made by Congressman Dymally, not on the floor of the House, but elsewhere. Because these claims are no more well-grounded in the law than was plaintiffs' demand for injunctive relief, defendant's motion to dismiss will be granted based on the failure of the complaint to comply with Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require the plaintiff to set forth "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Plaintiff's complaint in the instant case contains 34 pages of rambling charges, very few of which even purport to be legal claims against the defendant. Plaintiffs' opposition to defendant's motion to dismiss contains a more focused discussion of plaintiffs' legal claims, but the complaint has not been amended and therefore suffers from the same defect which this Court identified at the time of the hearing on the temporary restraining order.

However, the Rule 8 defects are the last of plaintiffs' problems in this case. Plaintiffs' complaint states six separate claims each of which fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, even if the plaintiffs' factual proffer is true. Plaintiffs concede that Representative Dymally obtained the two documents at issue "through legal means." With this concession, the claims asserted by plaintiffs under the First Amendment and common law completely fall apart, and lose any possible connection with established legal precedent.

Count I alleges violations of the plaintiffs' First and Fifth Amendment rights based on defendant's dissemination of the "confidential documents" about plaintiffs that he obtained legally. Plaintiffs claim that by disseminating these documents, defendant violated their First Amendment right to unauthorized disclosure of their confidential relationships; there relationships also, according to plaintiffs, constitute a property interest

of which they have been deprived without due process of law in violation of their Fifth Amendment rights. In support of this count, plaintiffs cite a number of cases in which government actors have been prevented from actively intruding on the privacy or First Amendment rights of citizens. However, in all of the cases plaintiffs cite, the citizens were either required by the government to give information which would inhibit the exercise of their first amendment rights, *NAACP v. Alabama*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958), or the government had seized such information from citizens. *United States v. Hubbard*, 650 F.2d 293 (D.C. 1980)

In the instant case, there is no allegation that defendant was more than a passive recipient of the documents at issue. Contrary to plaintiffs' assertions, prohibiting the government from seizing or requiring disclosure of confidential information is not the same as placing liability on a government actor to whom the confidential information is disclosed. While the Constitution prohibits the government from using its powers to compel citizens to divulge associational or other information that would violate the First Amendment, it does not require that once information comes innocently into a Congress member's hands, that that information may not be used by the member. Therefore, Count I of the complaint fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted and will be dismissed.

Count II of the complaint alleges common law invasion of privacy. The cases plaintiff cites in support of this count again involve instances where confidential information was obtained illegally from an individual or organization, and therefore lend no support to plaintiffs' claim that by disclosing documents which he obtained legally, Representative Dymally violated any privacy rights of plaintiffs. See, e.g., *Nader v. General Motors Corp.*, 25 N.Y. 2d 560 (1970) (defendants disclosed information about plaintiff obtained through illegal wiretaps and eavesdropping).

Counts III and IV of the complaint allege that Congressman Dymally has engaged in the torts of disclosure of trade secrets and unfair competition. Plaintiffs allege that they and the defendant are competitors in the business of influencing Congress and the public on issues relating to Zaire. The difficulty with plaintiffs' claims is that this "business" of influencing public debate falls squarely within the marketplace of ideas which is protected by the First Amendment. Plaintiffs cite no support, nor can this Court conceive of any possible support, for the proposition that these torts are applicable to a member of Congress who speaks publicly to influence the debate on a particular topic. Therefore, these claims will also be dismissed.

Plaintiffs' fifth claim is for conversion. As plaintiff has failed to cite any support for the proposition that the passive receipt of documents by the defendant satisfies the elements of conversion, this count must be dismissed as well.

The final count of the complaint alleges breach of contract stating that plaintiffs are third party beneficiaries of the agreement Congressman Dymally made to the other members of Congress to abide by the rules of Congress. Plaintiffs allege that defendant has breached the ethical rules of Congress by the use of the "confidential" documents, and that plaintiffs, as citizens of the United States, are third party beneficiaries to this contract and should be allowed to enforce it if the House fails to. As an initial matter, plaintiffs have come nowhere near establish-

ing that any of Congressman Dymally's actions would breach any of the House's ethical rules. Secondly, and more important to the instant motion, plaintiffs have failed to state any cogent argument supporting the proposition that all citizens of the United States are third party beneficiaries of the rules the Congress adopts to discipline its membership. This count is as frivolous as the five that precede it and will also be dismissed.

Therefore, in accordance with an Order issued contemporaneously herewith, the complaint will be dismissed.

HAROLD H. GREENE,
U.S. District Judge.

Date: April 10, 1991.

[U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civ. No. 90-1084]

RAINBOW LOBBY, INC., ET AL., PLAINTIFFS
VERSUS MERVYN DYMALLY, DEFENDANT
ORDER

In accordance with a memorandum opinion issued contemporaneously herewith, it is this 10th day of April, 1991.

Ordered that defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim on which relief may be granted; be and it is hereby granted; and it is further

Ordered that the complaint be and it is hereby dismissed.

HAROLD H. GREENE,
U.S. District Judge.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SACRAMENTO CHAPTER OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to call the attention of the Congress the 60th Anniversary of the Sacramento Chapter of the Japanese-American Citizen's League. This observance marks the founding of one of the oldest and most active chapters in the Nation who has carried the banner of educational, human, and civil rights for all Americans of Japanese ancestry.

This important organization has an unequalled record of accomplishments, including the sponsorship of California legislation related to redress, and was the first chapter in the country to offer information forums and comprehensive assistance in processing redress applications. These are but two examples of their dedication to serving the needs of the Sacramento community and mobilizing community action for the purpose of local, State, and National Government advocacy on behalf of Japanese-Americans and all others.

This observance will also recognize and honor the charter members and dedicated leaders. Charter members being honored are: Sumiye Ryugo Ashizawa, James Imahara, Elizabeth Kozono Murata, Alice Kambara Higashiuchi, Tsujiye Fujii Shimokubo, and Nobu Miyoshi. Deceased are Walter Tsukamoto, Harry Hara, Hoshiro Oshima, Henry Taketa, and Dr. Jiro Muramoto. Past presidents being honored are: Walter Tsukamoto, Dr. Jiro Muramoto, Henry Taketa,

Edward Kitazumi, Dr. George Takahashi, Dr. Goro Muramoto, Dr. Yoshizo Harada, Mitsuru Nishio, Kiyo Sato, William Matsumoto, Ginji Mizutani, George Tambara, Toko Fujii, Dean Itano, Percy Masaki, Mamoru Sakuma, Katsuro Murakami, Richard Matsumoto, Takashi Tsujita, Frank Hiyama, Ralph Nishimi, Tom Sato, Kinya Noguchi, Charles Kobayashi, Tom Fujimoto, Carnegie Ouye, Frank Iwama, Dennis Nishikawa, Roy Imura, Sumiko Suenaga, Floyd Shimomura, Donald Ito, David Takashima, Keith Yamanaka, Warren Kashiwagi, Debra Oto-Kent, Rod Nishi, Priscilla Ouchida, Lon Hatamiya, Michael Iwahiro, and Michael Sawamura.

Mr. Speaker, the Japanese-American Citizens League deserves our praise, our admiration, and our gratitude for their tireless efforts of all Japanese-Americans.

CHRISTINE'S SIXTH BIRTHDAY A CELEBRATION OF HOPE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Christine Reyes was nearly robbed of her sixth birthday when, this year in May, she was involved in an accident caused by a drunk driver. This tragic event took the life of her natural mother and critically injured her seven-year-old sister Raquel. Today, Christine is a respirator-dependent quadriplegic. She lacks entirely physical independence, but she is not, however, without hope. The Dade County Police Benevolent Association and the resources of its Love Fund, many paramedics, police officers and Jackson Memorial Hospital doctors have all shown through their efforts, that the life of Christine Reyes is very dear and precious.

Christine's parents, Metro-Dade robbery Detective Norberto Reyes and his wife, Metro-Dade Police D.A.R.E. Officer Christina Reyes, will honor all of those who have made a difference in Christine's survival and life. On Friday, November 22d, the Dade County Police Benevolent Association's Love Fund will sponsor Christine's birthday celebration to celebrate Christine's victory and her future.

Mr. Speaker, it is nothing short of wonderful how friends, associates, and even strangers to the Reyes family have responded to this tragedy. It is this sort of spontaneous compassion that gives us hope for the future of our society. I commend the leadership of the Police Benevolent Association President, Michael Clifton for his efforts on behalf of the Reyes family and so many other law enforcement families. I would like to recognize the tireless work of Detective Kathy Webb, Officer Stephanie Cohen and Sergeant Gill Goodman to make Christine's birthday celebration possible. I wish the best to the Reyes family and in particular, Christine, for both courage and peace.

I am pleased to reprint an article by Ms. Donna Gehrke which appeared in the Miami Herald which detailed the plight of this brave family. That article follows:

Christine Reyes is 6 years old. She is a quadriplegic. A machine breathes for her.

At noon Wednesday, her father, Norberto Reyes, a robbery detective, walked to the podium at the Metro-Dade Center during a Mothers Against Drunk Driving rally and choked back tears.

Christine's mother is dead.

"Sometimes," said the father, "I can't bear to think what will happen to Christine."

On a rainy Memorial Day last May 27, Reyes took his two daughters, Christine and Raquel, then 5 and 7, to a farm to ride ponies. Then he dropped them off at the Hialeah home of their mother, Sandra Richardson, 28, his ex-wife.

At 6:08 p.m., the kids piled in the back seat of a compact '91 Pontiac, rented because hers was in a garage for repairs. Everyone strapped on the seat belts for a four-mile trip to visit their grandmother. The children had never seen her before. She had just arrived from Cuba.

Richardson drove east on Northwest 103rd Street. As she crossed a bridge near 27th Avenue, a purple-blue van tried to pass a slower car.

An off-duty state trooper, Alejandro Rodriguez, happened to be behind the van and noticed the driver. "Looked like he had the radio on, was dancing to the music while sitting behind the wheel."

Suddenly, the van jumped the concrete median and slammed head-on into Richardson's car. Maybe he was going 50 miles an hour. Maybe 55, said the trooper.

The impact demolished the Pontiac. The van slid on its side and caught fire briefly.

Richardson never had a chance. Fire-rescue medics needed 41 minutes to extract her from the wreckage. Twice Christine stopped breathing. Twice the medics revived her.

A helicopter lifted the dying mother and her children to Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Doctors resuscitated Christine a third time. They found Christine's spinal cord severed and her spine fractured. She couldn't breathe. She couldn't move below the neck. Raquel also suffered a broken back. Doctors put her in a body cast.

Sandra Richardson died at 12:40 a.m. the next day. That was the day she had expected to give up her job as a Metro-Dade police trainee and enter the police academy.

An ambulance took the driver of the van, Daniel Grady Phillips, 26 an automobile mechanic, to Hialeah Hospital for cuts on his head and leg. He reeked of alcohol, said William Schlafke, a Hialeah investigator. A technician took blood at 7 p.m. the blood-alcohol level was .07 percent. A level of .10 is considered legally drunk.

"I had a couple of beers," Phillips said, according to Gustavo Ramirez, a hospital security officer. "I guess more than five," Ramirez quoted him.

Police checked Phillips' driving record: 32 tickets since 1982—speeding, careless driving, driving on the wrong side, running a stop sign. His license had been suspended.

Prosecutors Gary Winston and Howard Rosen charged him with manslaughter and two counts of bodily injury—while driving under the influence.

Trial is set for Dec. 16.

His public defender, Patrick Nally, said Phillips is highly remorseful. "He always ends up crying about it."

The lawyer blamed the accident on the van's bald tires. Phillips had borrowed it from a friend, Nally said.

Since the accident, Phillips paid his old traffic fines. Now he is driving legally.

Raquel Reyes is recovering slowly. She wears a soft plastic brace from her neck to

her waist. "She wants so much to jump rope with her friends but she can't," her father said.

At Sunrise Rehabilitation Hospital in Broward, Christine is hooked up to a respirator. Almost constantly, she watches the monitor to make sure it is working.

Frequently she asks the therapists to suction secretions from her lungs. Again and again, she says, "I can't breathe."

Therapists cannot suction too often. Suction risks damaging her lungs.

"It breaks your heart," said supervisor Stefan Gitterman. "It's hard to say no. It's so hard."

At the podium Wednesday, Reyes, a 10-year Metro-Dade robbery detective, said, "Barring a miracle from our Lord, Christine will never walk again."

He spoke not at all about the hospital insertion of new tubes last week because of a urinary infection. As Christine sobbed, he kept stroking her face, the one place she can still feel.

He tried to perk her up. He told her what toys she might get for Christmas.

"It wouldn't be fun," the little girl replied, "I can't play with them with my own hands."

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY P. STEPHENSON

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, the Marion, IN, community recently lost one of its most respected citizens, Stanley P. Stephenson.

Stan Stephenson will be remembered as a veteran, a talented educator, a civic leader, a successful businessman, and a loyal friend.

A patriotic American, Stan served his country proudly in World War II. He was a member of the 6th Army Air Corps in the South Pacific during the war, and then became an active member of the Veterans of Foreign War Post 6728 when he returned home.

A graduate of Marion High School, Indiana University, and Ball State Teachers College, Stan Stephenson taught for many years at Marion High School. It was during his teaching years that Stan developed an interest in environmental issues which he actively maintained throughout his life.

As a resident of Grant County for most of his 75 years, Stan was a dedicated public servant. An active Democrat, he was city controller in Marion from 1957 to 1960, county auditor from 1975 to 1979, and city clerk from 1979 to 1981.

Always eager to be involved in the community, Stan Stephenson was an active member of the Audubon Society, American Association of Retired People, Grant County Retired Teachers Association, Mizmor Shrine Club, Purdue Master Gardeners, Samaritan Lodge 105, and the York Rite Blue Lodge. Stan was also a member and deacon of the First Christian Church.

In addition, Stan Stephenson volunteered his time to work with senior citizens. In 1989, the Indiana Retired Teachers Association recognized his hours of volunteer service by awarding him their State Community Service Award.

His family should take comfort in knowing that Stan Stephenson will not be forgotten. Stan believed that we should give something back to our country. His efforts helped make our community a better place to live.

**CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF THE
FIRST GOVERNMENT-CON-
STRUCTED PERMANENT USO
CENTER IN THE UNITED STATES**

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the opening of America's first Government-constructed permanent United Service Organization center on December 9, 1941.

The Nation's first permanent USA-USO center was constructed in 30 days during a nationwide building contest. The center was built under the direction of Maj. A.H. Griffin, the construction quartermaster stationed at Fort Ord, CA.

When Mayor E.J. Leach and the city council of Salinas realized the possibility of their city being the first to finish in the cross-country building contest, they rushed to the side of the quartermaster, eager to help in any capacity. With the extensive support of the community, the State of California, and the Federal Government, Major Griffin was able to ease through the bureaucracy to facilitate the speedy completion of the USO building. Men and women from all professions contributed their time, skill, and hard work to the achievement of this goal. With the dedication and drive of these remarkable people, the USA-USO clubhouse was completed on December 1, 1941.

On December 9, 1941, the center was officially opened. Screen star Edward Arnold led a cast of celebrities in a transcontinental broadcast from the new USA-USO building in Salinas, an event considered to be the highlight of the center's festive dedication ceremony.

The celebration continued the following day with music, parades, and dedicating ceremonies lasting well into the night. The city of Salinas was deservedly proud of its accomplishment.

Fifty years later, the USO building is still in use as the Salinas Recreation Center. For the 50th anniversary of the clubhouse on December 7, 1991, the Monterey County Historical Society, the city of Salinas, and the Oldtown Salinas Association will sponsor a rededication of the USA-USO center in an effort to honor the men and women who worked so diligently for 30 days in 1941 and brought a sense of camaraderie to our servicemen and the citizens of Salinas.

The USA-USO building has been standing for the last five decades as a symbol of fellowship and commitment. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I commend the people who have been the backbone of strength behind the USA-USO clubhouse's 50 years of remarkable service to the Salinas community and to our Nation.

THE CONFLICT IN YUGOSLAVIA

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, in early July, shortly after the recent outbreak of violence began in northern Yugoslavia, I wrote to President Bush and asked him to give serious consideration to using an international peacekeeping force in order to prevent the use of military force against additional minorities and to provide protection for the civilian population. I received a polite reply from the White House, indicating that the President's national security and foreign policy advisers were aware of my recommendations. I know that other Members of Congress have also called for a military peacekeeping force to bring the deplorable situation in Croatia under control.

I certainly find it unacceptable for the international community to continue to argue that the fighting between the Croatian militia and the Serbian-dominated federal military forces must end before peacekeeping can truly begin. That simply does not make sense. These opponents have been unable to honor a cease-fire on more than a dozen occasions already.

The bottom line is that both of these warring factions want something from the international community. Croatia wants to obtain recognition as an independent nation. Serbia, with military forces now in control of one-third of Croatia's territory, wants a guarantee that Serbs living in Croatia will be protected if Croatia gains independent status.

The international community, through the mechanism of the United Nations, has the ability to enforce a truce while diplomatic forces get down to serious negotiations with Croatian and Serbian leaders. The alternative to doing so could be disastrous.

Today, refugees from the fighting in Croatia have fled to Hungary. Although the Yugoslav federal Army has withdrawn from Slovenia, can we expect anything but a wider war if Croatian forces and refugees seek to escape the fighting by moving north to Slovenia? Civilians are reported to be hiding in basements in danger zones in besieged cities.

In the Province of Kosovo, ethnic Albanians, who constitute the vast majority of the population, have long been living under an oppressive regime. Now they are living at an increased level of fear. They contend that they have been openly threatened with a massacre, and they believe that such an event could actually occur while the world is focusing on the large-scale military action taking place in Croatia. I do not need to remind anyone that such people lack even the limited military resources that the Slovenian and Croatian people have been able to use for their own defense.

News accounts and photographs from Croatia show that the civilian population has reason to fear. The casualty rate increases daily. Valuable treasures of our historic past, such as the city of Dubrovnik itself, could be lost forever. Mixed marriages of Serbs and Croats are completely ruined while a 50-year-old ethnic grudge match rages out of control.

I ask the President to send Secretary Baker to Belgrade and to Zagreb to deliver the message that we are serious in our commitment to join the international community in bringing an end to the violence in Croatia. I urge the President and the Secretary of State to call upon Serbia, with its control over the federal military forces, to accept primary responsibility for cooperating with the international community.

Mr. Speaker, the conflict has already continued for too long. The course of action to which both parties have committed themselves has become far too clear. The community of nations cannot afford to wait any longer.

**MEDAL OF FREEDOM RECOGNIZES
FERRE AND PEOPLE OF PUERTO
RICO**

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute another Puerto Rican who has been awarded the highest civilian citation of the United States, the Medal of Freedom. I was glad to be among those who congratulated former Gov. Luis A. Ferre at a reception in his honor on the Senate side of the Capitol last night. Here was an 87-year-old former Governor being congratulated by persons of differing political philosophies in Puerto Rico because they know him to be a man of integrity, fairness, and dedication to public service.

I do not share his political point of view, Mr. Speaker, but I do recognize the considerable contributions that former Governor Ferre has made to Puerto Rico in both the public and private sectors.

Many of us in Puerto Rico also know Luis A. Ferre as the founder of the well-known Museum of Art in his hometown of Ponce. We also know him as the bright engineering graduate of his beloved Massachusetts Institute of Technology who is also a very accomplished pianist. He was Governor of Puerto Rico from 1969 to 1973 and president of the Puerto Rico Senate from 1977 to 1980.

Thus, it was altogether appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that President Bush recognized Luis A. Ferre in presenting him on Monday with the coveted Medal of Freedom. But when President Bush included Mr. Ferre among those who were awarded the Medal of Freedom, he honored not only another former Governor of Puerto Rico—the legendary Luis Munoz Marin was the first—but also honored the 3.6 million American citizens of Puerto Rico.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, former Governor Ferre himself has been among the first to point out the real message of this distinction—that the Medal of Freedom is really a recognition granted also to the people of Puerto Rico. In much the same way, all of Puerto Rico was recently recognized by Spain, which granted its prestigious Principe Asturias Prize to the people of the Commonwealth through the presence in Spain for the award ceremony of Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon.

President Kennedy was the first to recognize the tremendous accomplishments and the

contributions made to the larger society by Puerto Ricans when he presented the distinguished Medal of Freedom to then-Gov. Munoz Marin. The father of modern Puerto Rico, Gov. Luis Munoz Marin was a world class leader whose daring innovations were directly responsible for the success story that Puerto Rico has become. Thus, it is altogether fitting that another "don Luis," this time Luis A. Ferre, be awarded the Medal of Freedom.

HISTORY HAS VINDICATED ELLIOTT ABRAMS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, an excellent and insightful article on Elliott Abrams appeared in the Los Angeles Times of Sunday, November 17.

The commentary by its author, George Weigel, president of the Ethics and Public Policy Center, deserves a wide readership and so I am pleased to provide it to my colleagues.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Nov. 17, 1991]

HISTORY HAS VINDICATED ELLIOTT ABRAMS (by George Weigel)

Scadenfreude—reveling behind a mask of sadness in the misfortunes of one's adversaries—is an ugly self-indulgence. It is particularly offensive when, as in the case of former Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, it is the tactic by which those whose politics have been discredited by history try to destroy the reputations and records of those whose views have been decisively vindicated.

That is what Abrams' foes have done ever since he pleaded guilty to two misdemeanor charges of misleading Congress, for which he was sentenced to two years of probation Friday. Abrams deserves better. So does the historical record.

During his eight years in the State Department in the Reagan Administration, Abrams' responsibilities included international organization affairs, human rights and inter-American affairs. His tenure at the human-rights bureau made that office, which was created by Jimmy Carter, a significant force in U.S. foreign policy.

During the Carter years, the human-rights bureau was widely regarded inside the State Department as a bizarre aberration and, consequently, was cut out of serious policy-making. Abrams changed all of that. Under his leadership, the bureau articulated a sophisticated defense of civil rights and political freedoms; it gave effective support to a host of what we once called "dissidents"; it paid special, and welcome attention to the persecution of religious believers, and it helped wage the ideological war against totalitarianism by articulating an attractive vision of humane political values.

Those who are chortling over Elliott Abrams' plea bargain should think about the number of democrats, and persecuted Christians and Jews, who believe that they owe Abrams a great debt of gratitude.

But it was his work as head of Inter-American Affairs that caused Abrams to be attacked with special fury. In that post, he refused to concede an inch to the liberal neo-isolationists who looked at Nicaragua and El Salvador and saw Vietnam, demanding American withdrawal from these tropical outposts of the Cold War.

Abrams thought that was strategically and morally irresponsible. He believed that the people of Central America wanted something better than the tyrannies of caudillos or commissars; They wanted democracy. And on the record of their behavior at the polls over the past decade, it would seem that Abrams read the aspirations of the Central American poor far better than those who celebrated, or were prepared to tolerate, the Sandinista revolution and the FMLN (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front) guerrillas of El Salvador.

A new wave of historical revisionism is upon us in the aftermath of the Cold War. It read the collapse of the Soviet Union after August's failed coup as evidence for the dubious proposition that Soviet power was a paper tiger all along and that the Reagan Doctrine of anti-communist resistance was a hysterical overreaction to an overrated threat. That is not what one hears in Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, though. In those countries, democrats of both the left and the right remain enormously grateful to the Reagan Administration for its ideological and military challenge to what they knew in their bones was, yes, an "evil empire."

His enemies charged that Elliott Abrams was "arrogant." What they mean is that he had an intelligent position that he forcefully articulated in ways they found difficult to counter. Indeed, there is a great irony in the fact that Abrams is being charged with "arrogance" at a time when Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa)—whose politics are the antithesis of Abrams'—brags to the New Republic magazine about his message to left-liberal Democrats that "we haven't been wrong, we've been right." Harkin's arrogance, though, brings the charge of "arrogance" against Abrams into clearer focus: Abrams, Harvard Law School graduate and one-time Democrat, was a traitor to his class.

That Abrams is being demeaned and degraded by people who never really understood the tyranny of communism in the first place, and who now seek to rewrite history to buttress the broken foundations of their world view, is bad enough. That such abuse is being heaped on a man who, with his family, made tremendous personal and financial sacrifices for public service simply makes the whole episode even more distasteful. The one consolation is that Elliott Abrams' position in the history of freedom is secure.

And that, alas, is what his enemies cannot concede. For to do so would be to acknowledge not only Elliott Abrams' success but, far worse, their failure.

A TRIBUTE TO BETTY McDERMOTT

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Betty McDermott of San Bernardino, CA. Betty will be recognized for her many years of dedication to education at a retirement dinner in her honor on December 12.

Betty McDermott has literally dedicated her working life to education. She began her career at California State University, San Bernardino, where she held a short-term position planning the inauguration of the first presi-

dent and the opening of the college. In 1966, she began 18 years of service with the San Bernardino City Unified School District. She held a number of positions, including administrative assistant to the deputy superintendent, before moving on to work for the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools in 1984. She began there as a personnel analyst and was later promoted to assistant director, and then director of personnel services.

Over the years, Betty has served in a number of leadership positions including first classified chair of the management team with the San Bernardino City Unified School District, and first classified president of ACSA region 12 and the State ACSA board. She has also served as past president of SOAP, a member of the Rialto unified school district board of education, including two terms as president, a member of the advisory committee to State superintendent Bill Honig, a member of the State task force on comparable worth, and as a member and chair of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. In addition, Betty was elected for two terms to the California school boards delegate assembly, and served as the chairperson of the policy task force for the California School Boards Association. She has also worked as a faculty member at the University of Redlands Personnel Institute.

Betty has received a great deal of recognition of her work including the ACSA Distinguished Service Award and the Wilson Grace Award. In addition, she has been named woman of the year and honored by the League of Women Voters as a mover and a shaker.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, friends, and family in recognizing the many contributions of a very fine lady, Betty McDermott. Betty's dedication and many years of selfless service to the community are certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.

TIME TO CHANGE OUR CHINA POLICY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last week Secretary of State James Baker went to China seeking long-expected but elusive concessions from the Butchers of Beijing. What he got was a diplomatic slap in the face that underscores just how bankrupt the administration's policy toward China really is.

Two and a half years ago this month, the world was shocked by images of violence and brutality in Tiananmen Square. In the time since the unmerciful display of force by the Chinese Government that cut down the lives of so many freedom-loving students, the administration has pursued a policy of business as usual, as if nothing ever happened. The administration's policy is dead wrong.

The administration argues that a policy of so-called "quiet, behind-the-scenes" diplomatic engagement and strong economic ties with the Chinese dictators is the best path the

United States can follow. This argument was used when the national security advisor was sent to Beijing just weeks after the massacre. It was used again in May when Congress was debating most favored nation trading status for China. And, as Mr. Baker's recent trip suggests, this course of action continues to shape United States policy toward China.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you: what has the administration to show for this policy of business as usual? The answer to this question, as suggested by the events in Beijing this week, is nothing.

It is as clear as ever that China will not yield to even the most modest demands made by the civilized world for democratic reforms and the observance of human rights. Just as clear is the need for the administration to adopt a policy that, rather than coddling the decrepit leaders of China, isolates and punishes them for the international outlaws they are.

Mr. Speaker, when a statue is erected in Tiananmen Square honoring those young heroes of democracy who gave their lives for its cause, I pray the United States will be on the moral side of history. But if that day were to come tomorrow, I fear history will not judge the policies of this nation kindly.

TRIBUTE TO PHASE IV SYSTEMS, INC.

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Phase IV Systems, Inc. of Huntsville, AL, on receiving the 1991 James S. Cogswell Award for sustained outstanding industrial security achievement.

This Department of Defense award is the most prestigious in the industrial security field. Of nearly 12,000 cleared contractors, only 43 were selected this year to receive a Cogswell Award. That's less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

This year marks the 24th anniversary of this award that was first presented to 16 contractors in 1967. The award is in honor of Col. James S. Cogswell, U.S. Air Force, who was the first chief of the unified Office of Industrial Security. This award symbolizes a joint Government-industry commitment to industrial security excellence through the practice of sound security policies and procedures. Under the stewardship of Colonel Cogswell, certain basic principles of the Defense Industrial Security Program were forged, including the partnership concept and the industrial security excellence perspective.

Achieving this distinction requires extraordinary excellence involving a total team effort by management, the facility security officer, and the facility work force. A contractor facility must have demonstrated a sustained degree of excellence in the Defense Industrial Security Program over a 2-year period to be considered for this award. A facility must first be nominated by its industrial security representative. The nomination must be approved by the field office chief and the regional managers. DIS Headquarters coordinates with the appro-

priate military and Government activities that the contractors do business with, as well as with Federal audit and investigative agencies and activities to select the award recipients.

Phase IV Systems, Inc., was founded in May 1985 and has a staff of over 75 technical and support personnel. From its facility in Huntsville, the company primarily provides goods and services to Government customers in three major areas of activity. One area is the performance of studies and analysis, principally in weapon systems concepts and sensors, particularly radar. The second area is hardware design and development, including RF, microwave, millimeter wave, digital systems, R&D missile flight hardware, and data acquisition systems. The third area is test support for systems and sensors, including planning, execution, predictive analysis, and data reduction and analysis.

Again, I extend my congratulations and best wishes to all of the employees at Phase IV Systems, Inc.

CITIZENSHIP MAY NOT BE HIP, BUT IT IS ESSENTIAL

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following column to my colleagues, written by columnist Georgie Anne Geyer. I hope it reminds us all of the importance of citizenship.

CITIZENSHIP MAY NOT BE HIP, BUT IT IS ESSENTIAL

(By Georgie Anne Geyer)

WASHINGTON.—The inevitable has happened—an American city has voted for the idea that American citizenship is worthless. The city is nearby, middle-class Takoma Park, Md., but its name might as well be changed to "Masochismville, U.S.A."

We have seen this coming for some time, as privilege after privilege of what used to be the precious covenant of citizenship has been watered down to absurdity and granted to anyone who strolled in. Indeed, just a year ago, I wrote about Question No. 86 of the U.S. government's new "citizenship" test for immigrants, which reads, with hints of grand and inspiring answers to come, "Name one benefit of being a citizen of the United States."

The "correct" answers on the test—in fact, the only three answers accepted by our omniscient government? They are: "to obtain federal government jobs, to travel with a U.S. passport, and to petition for close relatives to come to the U.S. to live."

All of that is inspirational enough, but now, in last week's elections, Takoma Park voted by 1,199 to 1,107 to give the right to vote in city elections and the right to hold city office to non-U.S. citizens residing there. Assuredly, Takoma Park, a pleasant place of single-family homes, is where the '60s radicals settled. It is "Berkeley East," a community that already has declared itself nuclear-free and a sanctuary city for Salvadorans and other illegal aliens.

But Takoma Park and several other communities are only the beginning. And in just one immediate spinoff, the vote was carefully watched by, among others, Democratic D.C. Council member Frank Smith Jr., who

plans to introduce similar legislation in Washington.

I certainly know where I stand in thinking about this subject. Over my 25 years as a foreign correspondent, I have watched far too many once-beautiful and once-coherent countries fall apart, disintegrate under my feet into warring tribes of peoples: Lebanon, Chile, Cuba, Iran, Cambodia, Nicaragua and, today, Yugoslavia, India and the entire Soviet Union. These are tragic countries, once nations, where disintegration and collapse were forced upon them by alien forces.

The real tragedy here is that we are doing it to ourselves, masochistically, guiltily, as though we have no right to ask for the most minimal commitment of anyone to our own social contract. It is at heart a surrender of sovereignty, our giving control over our lives and our covenant to just about anyone who wanders by.

What is it that the Takoma Park activists want in diluting their power over their own lives? In interviews, residents said things like, "Non-residents pay rent, they work, they pay taxes and they are impacted by a lot of the decisions the city makes," and "There's no harm in giving those people the right to vote," and "This will help them become part of the community."

All of that is irrelevant to what is at stake here. The idea of citizenship in a nation took centuries of evolution and was passed down to us. Far from a random creature of history, "Citizenship" historically has marked a deliberate move toward more civilized behavior.

This is because, as the great 18th-century French philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau concluded two centuries ago, "only a free contract between citizen and government allows the individual to bind himself to all while retaining his free will." In my own simpler South Side of Chicago thinking, citizenship is the commitment of human to human and of those individuals to the state that binds them together.

When we look at those other countries that have disintegrated, almost all have qualities in common. They collapse when an agreed-upon balance of diverse populations is disturbed and one group becomes dominant. They collapse when the central value system of the state no longer binds people in some core beliefs and commitments, one to another, and they collapse when there is no longer any pride in protecting one's own sovereignty.

All of these are present, to one degree or another, in many areas of the United States today. The problem is that it sounds ultra-conservative and "un-hip" even to talk about citizenship in a country whose own government no longer knows (Question 86, again!) a really good reason for being a citizen.

But this cause is not ultra-conservative and un-hip. It is civilized, practical and really quite beautiful. To see our alternative, we need only look around the globe.

TRIBUTE TO A.M.E.

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of the A.M.E. Co. A.M.E. has been ranked as one of the top minority businesses in Louisiana, and I would

like to take this opportunity to praise A.M.E., Inc. for its achievements as well as its contributions to the State of Louisiana and our Nation.

A.M.E. has developed a track record as a highly qualified, competent, and professional organization with a commitment to excellence. Even as numerous businesses failed as a result of poor economic conditions in Louisiana, A.M.E. grew and prospered. A.M.E. is a perfect example of successful participation in the Small Business Administration's 8(a) program, used to strengthen and make disadvantaged businesses viable.

I commend the initiative, philosophy and standard of service of A.M.E., Inc. I believe that it will be one of the companies to watch in the 1990's. I expect A.M.E. to continue to prosper in the future. It serves as an outstanding example for other small disadvantaged businesses to follow.

PASS PRIVATE RELIEF LEGISLATION FOR MARIA BARTSKI

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today, we are considering private relief legislation for Maria Erica Bartschi, a young woman from my district who would like to obtain permanent residency in the United States. I believe her case has strong merit, and the House should join the other body and pass private relief legislation on her behalf.

Maria was born in Cordoba, Argentina on June 3, 1970. After only 6 months, her father left and her mother abandoned her. Neither parent had an interest in raising this child.

Maria's aging grandmother was forced to care for her. Unfortunately, her grandmother died when she was 10 years old. She was again abandoned.

Even after 10 years, both parents refused to care for their child. Her mother is an alcoholic and has no means of supporting herself. Her current relationship with her father is best described by Maria herself in a letter she sent to me recently. She says: "My father walked out on me, and since then he has not acknowledged the fact that I am still alive."

In Argentina, her only alternative was an orphanage. But Maria was fortunate. Her aunt, who lives in Mt. Clemens, MI, cared enough to bring her to America. Maria Josefa Reed, together with her husband David Reed, adopted Maria Erica Bartschi as their own child. They have been living as a family in Mt. Clemens, MI, since October, 1980.

Shortly after entering the United States with a tourist visa, the Reeds began an agonizing trek through bureaucratic redtape in an attempt to adopt Maria as their own daughter. They needed a release from Maria's biological parents in Argentina. This process dragged on for many years because of the inefficient nature of Argentine courts.

Less than a month before her 16th birthday, they were finally able to obtain the necessary paperwork from Argentina and gain a legal adoption in the United States. In May 1986,

they filed the paperwork in Michigan for a legal adoption and at the same time they filed a petition for citizenship with the INS.

Their petition was denied because someone from the courts forgot to include form DSS-3005, a form which confirms that preadoption requirements were met.

Since Maria has been in this country, she has earned her high school diploma from Chippewa Valley High School. Currently, she is attending Macomb County Community College and Wayne State University where she holds a 3.0 grade point average. She would like to become a professor of biology.

I urge my colleagues to pass this private relief bill to help Maria realize her dreams and aspirations.

SALUTE TO WVVA-TV AND WSAZ-TV

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to commend two of the local television stations in my district who are fighting soldiers in the battle against muscular dystrophy.

WVVA-TV in Bluefield, WV, and WSAZ-TV in Huntington, WV both took part in the Labor Day tradition that has become synonymous with the fight against muscular dystrophy together, they helped raise \$45.1 million nationwide. It is only through work like theirs that the Muscular Dystrophy Association [MDA] was able to expend \$255,987 for program services in West Virginia.

As MDA said to me in a letter of salute to these two fine stations:

WSAZ-TV and WVVA-TV's support comes at a landmark time in medical history. In the past decade, scientists funded by MDA have made great strides in uncovering the genetic defects responsible for several neuromuscular disorders and in developing possible gene therapy treatments for them.

These findings are steps on the way to cures for such devastating conditions as Duchenne muscular dystrophy, the spinal muscular atrophies, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Lou Gehrig's disease. Moreover, MDA's progress in genetic research could have application in treatment of other conditions such as heart disease, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington's.

Without the support of WSAZ-TV and WVVA-TV, MDA's program of worldwide research and its nationwide patient services effort would be severely hampered. Without the commitment of these stations and others in our nationwide "Love Network," we could not continue to increase public awareness of the impact of neuromuscular diseases as well as the important contributions being made to society by people with disabilities.

I want to join the MDA in saluting these two public service stalwarts of West Virginia. It is only through their work and example that we can hope for a better West Virginia and a more sensitive America, dedicated to the continued betterment of the physically challenged.

SUPPORT FOR VETERANS WITH SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my colleagues on their recent action providing a 3.7-percent cost-of-living increase in the benefits we provide to veterans with service-connected disabilities and their survivors.

It is my fervent hope, Mr. Speaker, that these veterans will not have a delay in receiving higher benefits, as they did a year ago.

I wrote a letter earlier this year to veterans in my district who receive these benefits, and some of the hundreds of responses I received back from these disabled veterans were truly heart-wrenching.

I heard from one veteran who said he had been shot seven times while serving in Korea. "I have an 80-percent permanent disability," he wrote. And his message, like many others, was "Please, please, please help us."

A Vietnam veteran wrote, "When I answered the call to go, I never thought it was to last forever."

And I recall the words of one constituent, Charles Morrison of Middlesboro, KY, who wrote: "I am an ex-POW and depend very much on the VA. Thanks for any help."

There was also the 70-year-old woman who wrote: "I am a veteran's widow. What I get from the veteran's pension and a little Social Security is what I have to live on."

Another observation came from a veteran in Waynesburg, KY. "I will be the first to admit that it costs dearly to support veterans' programs, and the votes are with larger groups," he wrote. "So why not cut the vet and support the larger group? I guess this makes good political sense. But did anyone ever stop and think that if not for the veteran, there would be no political parties—and no one—to vote them into office?"

Mr. Speaker, hundreds of individuals told me their very survival depends on VA compensation. They asked—and rightly so—that we provide regular COLA's, boost military retirement pay, increase funding for our veterans' hospitals.

We have an obligation, as these veterans reminded me, to do as much as possible for those who risked everything for us and who made great sacrifices so that we could maintain our way of life.

That obligation was summed up best by another veteran whose message should be our legislative goal.

"Please continue to fight for all of us veterans," he said. "I love this country—and would do it all again."

We owe a tremendous debt to these men and women, Mr. Speaker. I only hope that, in our continuing efforts to repay that debt, we can be worthy of the trust they place in us.

U.S. NAVY FUTURE IN JEOPARDY

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, time prevented me from making additional remarks on the Navy's future during the debate on the conference report to H.R. 2100, the Defense Authorization Act for fiscal 1992-93. I am today submitting those remarks for the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, the Navy's job of responding first to global threats is in jeopardy. It will not happen overnight, but surely it will come as pressures mount to slash the Navy back to Jimmy Carter spending levels.

The dismal facts are known: Fewer ships and submarines will be built, and aging aircraft will struggle to fight the air and land battles of the 21st century. Not an exciting future for the seamen and aviators who are the tip of our spear during peace and in war.

What is strange is how this could happen when the Soviet threat has not eased. Strip away the ballyhoo about Soviet naval withdrawals, and we find that their fleet is not floating away. It is being modernized with more carrier forces and naval aircraft, and more research dollars flow into better lasers and antisubmarine sensors. And they continue launching more submarines than we do.

For now, we have the edge over the Soviet Navy. But that edge dulls faster when cuts come too fast. No doubt, the Soviet collapse means adjusting our maritime strategy. Yet shrinking naval forces to even up the bean count between the services is not the answer.

The Navy's future rests on a clear-eyed view of the world, not wishful thinking while adversaries are driven by cold calculation.

**TRIBUTE TO BESSEMER WORKS,
RECIPIENT OF PRESIDENT'S "E"
AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN EX-
PORTS**

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Bessemer Works, a division of the Harbison-Walker Refractories in Bessemer, AL, on receiving the President's "E" Award for Excellence in exports on this their 66th year of production.

The construction of the Bessemer Works plant was completed in 1925 and the first plant manager was S.A. Catlett who served from 1925 through 1937. Power presses, along with new raw materials and products, mainly for the steel industry, are produced at this location. Today, in 1991, Bessemer Works has grown to employ between 90 and 100 employees.

Bessemer Works supplies refractory products to companies throughout the U.S.A. and the world. Bessemer's products are shipped to: Canada, Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, Trinidad, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Peru. Now, in 1991, Bessemer Works includes export ship-

ments to Norway and the Netherlands. Considering the excellent refractory industry in Europe, these shipments are an important breakthrough in the American market.

The greatest assets in Bessemer are its people, and through Bessemer Work's SMS/SPC system, which involves groups of employees working in teams using statistical methods to improve quality and productivity, the future is bright.

Another unique aspect of Bessemer Works is its exclusive use of Alabama's resources. Alabama Bauxite is mined and processed at the Eufaula Mining Plant. Then, the raw material is turned into refractory brick at Bessemer Works and shipped to local Alabama companies.

The President's "E" Award for Excellence in exporting was created by the President as the Nation's highest award to honor American exporters. The "E" Award recognizes Bessemer Works, a division of Harbison-Walker Refractories, for their competitive achievements in world markets, as well as the benefits of their assets to the U.S. economy. I commend Frank Heidle, plant manager, and the employees of Bessemer Works on their well-deserved recognition and their effective international marketing program.

**STOCK MARKET FALLING RAP-
IDLY; CAUSE? DECISION OF CON-
GRESS NOT TO PUT CAP ON
CREDIT CARD INTEREST**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I note that the stock market is down sharply this morning and as I deliver this speech it is down more than 70 points.

When the market fell 120 points last Friday, it was attributed to concern about Congress toying with a cap on credit card interest rates.

Today, the morning papers reported that Congress will not legislate in this area.

Therefore, should we now assume the market must be falling today because consumers will have to spend more money on usurious credit card rate interest and have less money to spend on goods and services?

CSSDCA: AFRICA'S HELSINKI**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 201 and commend Chairman DYMALLY for his leadership in bringing an issue of great concern and importance before this body. The Conference on Security, Stability, Development, and Cooperation in Africa [CSSDCA] represents an effort by the citizens and some leaders of African nations to take hold of their destinies at a critical juncture. CSSDCA draws upon the experiences of Europe and its so-

called Helsinki process, which has yielded significant achievements. CSSDCA acknowledges that political issues cannot be separated from development issues and that a nation's security is inextricably linked to human rights issues.

Mr. Speaker, a major achievement of this new process is a comprehensive document which could provide a blueprint for peaceful democratic change, respect for human rights, economic progress, cooperation, and security throughout Africa. The Kampala document, produced at an unprecedented gathering of hundreds of African leaders, scholars, attorneys, NGO representatives, students, business persons, and others, offers much to the peoples of Africa. House Concurrent Resolution 201 acknowledges the importance of this effort and the need for Congress and the American people to support it.

Mr. Speaker, African nations are grappling with age-old problems that have left many disappointed and bitter. It is a continent where the rich get richer and fewer while the poor get even more poor and hungrier. While the struggle for survival and the fear generated by brutal acts of repression and civil war keep most from political activism, more and more dissenters are moving from the peripheries of political and social action and trying to force a public dialog with leaders and the silent majorities. The seeds of change have been planted. Old systems, weak from years of ineffective governance, dictatorships, lack of accountability, economic robbery, and abject poverty, are breaking down.

Mr. Speaker, a consensus is emerging in Africa that the devastating economic problems and gross inequities are, to a significant degree, linked to an absence of democracy, and that old-style African leaders must be held accountable for the pervading sense of failure. Africans should share in the resources of their countries and participate in its political life. Events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union demonstrated graphically the ultimate vulnerabilities of illegitimate regimes. Since Communist regimes began falling 2 years ago, single party dictatorships have given way to Democratic movements in more than a dozen African nations, and changes in South Africa, Zaire, and elsewhere even as we speak.

Passage of House Concurrent Resolution 201 would send a strong and positive message to the people of Africa and would demonstrate our support for nascent Democratic movements which are for the first time being heard. I am sorry to note that over the weekend, the Government of Kenya continued its repressive assault on advocates of democracy and arrested a number of individuals who helped develop the Kampala document. While leaders across Africa are heeding demands of citizens for greater political freedom others like Presidents Moi of Kenya and Mobutu of Zaire stubbornly refuse the acknowledgment of the will of their people. The CSSDCA process promotes, preserves and advances the interests of Africans, and it is in the best interests of this Nation and this Congress to see it come to fruition.

A TRIBUTE TO JUDGE TED MROZOWSKI

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Judge Ted Mrozowski as he celebrates his 70th birthday and his retirement from the Michigan Tax Tribunal. This is a particular honor for me, as Judge Mrozowski has a distinguished reputation as an outstanding community leader and public servant.

Judge Mrozowski served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps in World War II and is a member of the Disabled American Veterans. After the war, Mrozowski attended Wayne State University, where he received a bachelor of arts degree, and, later, and Juris Doctor.

Judge Mrozowski has a distinguished career of service to the people of Michigan and the United States. While a student at Wayne State, Mrozowski served as deputy clerk to the city of Hamtramck, and he continued his service to the city by serving as city assessor from 1958 to 1961. After working for the city of Hamtramck, he became the administrative assistant to Congressman Lucien Nedzi, from 1961 to 1966.

In 1969, Mrozowski was elected to the Michigan State House of Representatives and served on the committees on education, taxation, and judiciary. After serving in the State house, he remained interested in State government and worked as legislative agent in Lansing for Wayne County, and later, as Wayne County auditor. In 1983, Mrozowski was appointed to the Michigan Tax Tribunal, where he served until his retirement this year.

Along with his outstanding public service career, Judge Mrozowski has been active in many community and service organizations. Among his affiliations are the Alliance of Poles of America, Fraternal Order of Police, Irish-American Club, the Crisis Club, Polish Century Club, and the Polish Legions of American Veterans. He is also a member of the Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity and a member of the State Bar of Michigan. Judge Mrozowski's activity in these organizations will certainly be remembered for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to join with his wife, children, grandchildren and friends on this occasion to recognize Judge Ted Mrozowski's birthday and retirement. I wish him many more years of health and happiness, and offer my sincere best wishes in all of his future endeavors.